The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901 XL—NO 27

CZOLGOSZ IS GUILTY.

Convicted by a Jury, at Buffalo, of the Murder of the Late President McKinley.

TO BE SENTENCED THURSDAY.

Strong Appeal For Law and Order by One of Assassin's Attorneys, Who Referred Pathetically to Late President and His Cruel Assassination.

Buffalo, Sept. 25.—Leon F. Czolgosz, alias Fred Nieman, was found guilty of murder in the first degree by a jury in part 3 of the supreme court in having, on the 6th day of September, shot President William McKinley, the wounds inflicted afterwards resulting in the death of the president.

The wheels of justice moved swiftly. The trial of the assassin consumed about eight hours and about 26 minutes, and covered a period of only about two days. Practically all of this time was occupied by the prosecution in presenting a case so clear, so conclusive that even had the prisoner entered the plea of insanity it is doubtful if the jury would have returned a verdict different from the one rendered.

Declared Czolgosz Sane.

The announcement by the attorneys for Czolgosz that the eminent alienists summoned by the Erie County Bar association and by the district attorney to examine Czolgosz and to determine his exact mental condition had declared him to be perfectly sane, destroyed the only stage of a defense that Judges Lewis and Titus could have put together.

Before adjournment Judge White announced that he would pronounce sentence upon the defendant Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The prisoner was taken at once through the tunnel under Delaware avenue, back to the jail. To all appearances he was in no way affected by the result of the trial.

About 2.44 Tuesday afternoon District Attorney Penney abruptly announced that the case of the prosecution was ended. Judge Lewis arose slowly, and, addressing the court, said that the sudden close of the case against Czolgosz was a surprise to him and his colleague. They had no witness to call for the defense. He asked the court that he be allowed to address the jury at once. The court consented. Judge Lewis said in part:

"Gentlemen of the Jury: A calamity has fallen upon this nation through the act of this man, but the question is whether his act was the act of an insane man. If an insane man, it is not murder and he should be acquitted of that charge. He would then, of course, be transferred to an asylum.

"Much discussion has occurred in our midst and has been called to my attention, as to the propriety of any defense being interposed in this case. Many letters have been received by me since I was assigned with my associate to defend this man, questioning the propriety of a defense being attempted. You gentlemen know, perhaps, how Judge Titus and myself came into this case. The position was not sought by us, but we appear here in performance of a duty which we thought devolved upon us, notwithstanding it was an exceedingly disagreeable one.

"Gentlemen, when they become members of the legal profession, become members of the court. They are compelled, if assigned, to defend a criminal, or rather the one who is charged with a crime. They are compelled to respond and accept the duty unless they can present some reasonable excuse, and if they refuse to perform that duty, they are guilty of a misdemeanor and are liable to punishment by the court.

Guilty Plea Not Accepted.

"You sat here and listened to the defendant's plea of guilty when he was arraigned at the opening of this term, but the law of our state will not permit him to plead guilty to such a crime as this. The law is so careful of the rights of its citizens that it will not permit a man to plead guilty to this crime of murder, so that, even after he had conceded his guilt in this case it was incumbent upon the court to insist that the trial should proceed and that the people should establish beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant was guilty of the crime charged against him.

"There are in our country individuals, not, I hope, in very large numbers, but we know they are scattered all over the country, who think that in a case like this, or even in charges of much less degree, it is entirely proper that the case should be disposed of by lynch or mob law. We can hardly take up a paper without we learn that in some part of this free and independent country some man has been murdered on the suspicion or belief that he was guilty of some crime. This state of things does not exist in our community, but it does in some parts of our state, as every intelligent man knows.

"It is charged here that our client is an anarchist, a man who does not believe in any law or in any form of government. And there are, so we are told, other individuals who entertain that opinion. We all feel that such doctrines are dangerous, are criminal, are doctrines that will subvert our government in time if they are allowed to prevail?

"Gentlemen of the jury, while I believe firmly in that, I do not believe it creates a danger to this country equal to the belief, becoming so common that men who are charged with crime shall not be permitted to go through the form of a trial in a court of justice, but that lynch law shall take the place of the calm and dignified administration of the law by our courts of justice.

"When that doctrine becomes sufficiently prevalent in this country, if it ever does, our institutions will be set aside and overthrown, and, if we are not misinformed as to the state of mind of some people in some parts of our country, the time is fast approaching when men charged with crime will not be permitted to come into court and submit to a calm and dignified trial, but will be strung up to a tree on the bare suspicion that someone may hold the belief that they have committed some crime.

"It is not long since I read in a paper that a colored man in the south had his life taken because he had insulted a white man. What it was the paper did not say, but he was strung up. I suggest, gentlemen, that that class of the community who are crying out in our cities and are sending letters to lawyers suggesting that the man who is charged with the crime that this defendant is should not be permitted to have a trial before a court of justice are a more dangerous class to the community than the anarchists about whom we read so much.

"Now, it is the duty of every American citizen or every good man to stand firmly by the law and put his voice against the idea that a man should be punished for any crime until he is proven guilty in court, beyond any reasonable doubt.

"This trial here is a great object lesson to the world. Here is a case where a man has stricken down the beloved president of this country, in broad daylight, in the presence of hundreds of thousands of spectators. If there was ever a case that would excite the anger, the wrath of those

PROFILE VIEW OF CZOLGOSZ.

who saw it, this was one, and yet, under the advice of the president, 'Let no man hurt him,' he was taken, confined in our prison, indicted, put upon trial here, and the case is soon to be submitted to you as to whether he is guilty of the crime charged against him. That, gentlemen, speaks volumes in favor of the orderly conduct of the people of the city of Buffalo.

"Here was a man occupying an exalted position, a man of irreproachable character; he was a man who had come here to assist us in promoting the prosperity of our great exposition. And he was shot down while holding a reception.

"His death has touched every heart in this community and in the whole world, and yet we sit here and quietly consider whether this man was responsible for the act he committed. That question is one you are called on to decide.

"The law presumes the defendant innocent until he is proven guilty, and we start with the assumption that the defendant was not mentally responsible for the crime he committed. We have not been able to present evidence upon our part. The defendant has even refused on almost every occasion to talk with his counsel. He has not aided us, so we have come here unaided to consider this important question. But I know there is in every human being a strong desire to live. Death is a spectre that we all dislike to meet, and here this defendant, without having any animosity against our president, without any personal motive, so far as we can see, committed the act which, if he was sane, must cause his death. The rabble in the streets will say no matter whether he is insane or not he deserves to be killed. The law, however, says that you must consider the circumstances and see if he is in his right mind or not when he committed the deed. If you find he was not responsible you would aid in lifting a great cloud from the minds of the people of this country. If the beloved president had met with a railroad accident and been killed our grief could not compare with what it is now. If you find that he met his fate through the act of an insane man it is the same as though he met it by accident. I had the profoundest respect for President McKinley. I watched him in congress and during his long public career, and he was one of the noblest men God ever made. His policy we care nothing about, but it always met with my profoundest respect. His death was the saddest blow to me that has occurred in many years."

The Attorney Shed Tears.

Judge Lewis was crying when he finished and the eyes of many of those in the court room were filled with tears.

Judge Titus then arose and said that Judge Lewis had so completely covered the ground that it seemed entirely unnecessary for him to reiterate it, and he would therefore rest.

About 3:10 p. m. District Attorney Penney began summing up. He said in part.

"It is hardly possible for any man to stand up and talk about this case without deepest emotion. It was the most awful tragedy that ever came upon the world.

"We have shown you how this defendant stood in the Temple of Music tha afternoon and shot down our beloved president. We have shown you how he deliberated on and placed this awful crime. We have shown you how he attended anarchistic and socialistic meetings, at which were sown in his heart the seeds of his terrible act.

"The counsel for the defense says if the defendant was sane he was responsible and that if he was insane he must be presumed to be innocent. He tells you that is a presumption of law.

"It is also a presumption of law that every man is sane until proven insane. Evidence tending to show that the prisoner was insane has not been forthcoming. It has been proven that he was the agent of the crime, and there should be no question in your minds as to the responsibility of the defendant.

"The counsel has said there should be no lynch law in this state. He has told you that the people of Buffalo are to be commended for the spirit displayed by them since the murder of the president, but the law must be vindicated. This terrible thing has happened because there are people in this country who, unless they feel the irresistible force of prompt and proper action in this case, will cause something awful to happen to our beloved country.

"Think, gentlemen, of that grand man who stood but a few days ago in the Temple of Music, and how he came from the lowly walks of life, how he was first a school teacher, then a lawyer, then a judge, a governor, a congressman, and then a president of the United States, and, above all, a loving husband, and that on the last day when he said, 'It is God's way, good-bye all, good-bye,' a man so great that he could raise his hand and save his own assassin, a man who could shake the hand of even the very worst man you could imagine.

McKinley's Great Lesson.

"It is a great lesson that so great a man can stoop so low, that he was so great that he could forgive his own assassin. He was the nobles man, I believe, God ever created. A man who stod near him in the Temple of Music said to me: 'I have traveled in all parts of the world and have seen people assembled to greet their rulers, but when I saw the people stand in the railroad stations and along the country through which the funeral train passed, that they might get a look at the casket of this great man, I was convinced as never before that there is such a thing as a national heart.'

"That national heart was broken, and it will take God's way and time to heal it.

"It was broken by a class of people who are coming to our country in increasing numbers, and while harbored by our laws, are propegating their malicious views; a class of people that must be taught that we have no place for them on our shores, a class of people that must be taught that they can't take the life of any one irrespective of consequences.

"Think again, gentlemen. Here is a man who does not want a lawyer, who does not believe in God nor in law; a man who does not believe in the married relation—yet our laws are such that he is defended by two of the ablest jurists in our city as if he was the most respected defendant and even though he comes into court and says he was guilty, yet, gentlemen, you are required under the constitution to listen to the formal presentation of the testimony, notwithstanding the fact that this man says he does not want it."

Justice White began his charge to the jury about 3:20. He said in part:

"Gentlemen of the jury: In this case the defendant has acknowledged his guilt. Such an acknowledgement in such circumstances cannot go to the jury or the court. The law requires that the defendant charged with such a crime must be tried. The law says that all the facts must be observed and reviewed by you. The law guarantees that the defendant shall have a fair trial by 12 men impartial and fair, capable of taking the testimony of the trial and give it thorough consideration. If when all the circumstances of the case are considered by you there still exists in your minds a reasonable doubt that the defendant is guilty, you cannot find this man guilty. The people have submitted evidence tending to show that this defendant committed this crime; they have given evidence tending to show that it was premeditated. If you are satisfied that there was design and premeditation, and if, in accordance with that premeditation and design, these shots were fired, then the defendant is guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree.

Must Consider State's Evidence.

"You must consider all this evidence that the people have submitted to you. You must consider it fairly and without prejudice. You are the sole judges of facts in this case."

Continuing, Justice White said. "The jurors must find him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. You may ask what is a reasonable doubt. While a great deal has been written and said on the definition of 'reasonable doubt,' in this case it means that the jurors are bound to sift, compare and examine all the evidence, and if in their minds there is any doubt as to the defendant's guilt they are bound to acquit the defendant. If there is no doubt in your minds then you are bound to bring in a verdict of conviction. I am very glad that up to the present stage of this lamentable affair, so far as the jurors and the people of this city are concerned, there has been shown that respect for the law that is bound to teach a valuable object lesson. The defendant has been given every advantage of experienced counsel. I deplore any incitement to violence, and the man who is ready to go out and commit a crime is as guilty as the author, and his act is just as reprehensible."

The judge then defined the crimes of murder in the first and second degree.

Justice White commended the jurors for their patience during the trial and ordered them to retire and bring in a verdict.

Just before they did so, however, District Attorney Penney requested the judge to charge the jury that the la presumes every individual sane unless proven otherwise, and the court said to them:

"The law presumes the defendan in this case sane."

Lawyer Titus also asked the court to charge the jury that if they were satisfied from the evidence that at the time of the committal of the assault the defendant was laboring under such a defect of reason as not to know the quality of the act, or that it was wrong, he was not responsible and the jury must acquit.

"I so charge," said the judge.

It was about 4:25 when the crier rapped for order and the jury filed into the room. The clerk read their names, each juror responding "present" as his name was called.

No time was wasted. The jurors did not sit down. Addressing them Justice White said:

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," responded Foreman Wendt.

"What is your verdict?"

"That the defendant is guilty of murder in the first degree."

There was a moment of silence and then a murmur arose from the lips of the crowd. It ended there. There was no handclapping; no cheers. Justice White's voice could be clearly heard in every part of the room when he thanked the jurors for their work and allowed them to go until 11 o'clock today.

Court was at once adjourned.

Czolgosz was immediately handcuffed to his guards and hurried from the court room downstairs to the basement and through the tunnel under Delaware avenue to the jail. He appeared to be in no way affected by the result of the trial.

ASSASSIN'S FATHER THERE.

Also a Brother and Sister—Know Nothing of a Plot.

Buffalo, Sept. 25.—The father, a brother and a sister of the assassin arrived here yesterday. They were put through a rigid examination last night by Assistant District Attorney Frederick Haller in the presence of Assistant Superintendent Cusack and Detectives Geary and Solomon, of the police department. For about an hour and a half they were under a searching fire of questions, which resulted in the information that they knew nothing about the dastardly plot; that they came from Cleveland to vindicate their own name, and, if possible, to aid the authorities by securing from the prisoner some statement as to his reasons for the assassination. They hope that the authorities will permit them to see the prisoner today.

REV. DR. GEORGE PURVES DEAD.

He Was Formerly Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, at Pittsburg.

New York, Sept. 25.—The Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., LL. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, this city, and moderator of the presytery of New York, died suddenly at his residence, No. 30 West Fifty-eighth street, about 10 o'clock last night.

Dr. Purves had been ailing for a day or two and last night physicians were called in. While they were examining him he was seized with a sudden attack of heart failure and expired almost instantly.

Dr. Purves came to the Fifth Avenue church from Princeton in April, 1900. He had been connected with Princeton university for nine years, having gone there from Pittsburg. He was in his forty-ninth year and leaves a widow and seven children.

Rev. Dr. Purves was at one time pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Pittsburg.

BISHOP CARVEY INSTALLED.

Ceremonies Occurred In Pro-Cathedral—A Public Reception Followed, at Altoona.

Altoona, Pa., Sept. 25.—Dr. Eugene Garvey, the first bishop of the Catholic diocese of Altoona, was formally installed in the pro-cathedral of St. John's last evening. He was accompanied to this city by Bishops Hoban, of Scranton, and Shanahan, of Harrisburg, and 20 priests of the Scranton diocese. After the ceremonies in the church a public reception was held in the school hall.

Rev. M. M. Sheedy delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the clergy, Mayor Giles on behalf of the municipality and Mr. C. A. Wood on behalf of the laity. Bishop Garvey responded eloquently. The public demonstration was a noteworthy tribute to the new bishop.

Measuring Medicines.

A teaspoonful is just one dram; a dessertspoonful, two drams; a tablespoonful, four drams.

In mixing or administering drugs of any sort quantities should be carefully measured in a medicine glass, for then one may be quite sure of the amount given, which is quite impossible to be if one uses spoons, for these vary in size according to fashion.

When measuring medicine, it is best to stand the glass on the table, for if one holds it in the hand one may easily hold it crookedly, and thus inadvertently pour out a larger or smaller amount than is prescribed by the doctor. In some cases errors of this kind might be mischievous in effect.

FUSION IS ASSURED.

Anti-Quay Republicans and Democrats In Pennsylvania

LIKELY TO GET TOGETHER.

Guffey and Pattison Backing the Scheme—Union Party Nominated Ticket In Philadelphia—Democrats Expected to Endorse Tonight.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—Fusion in the city and state is in sight. The ticket has been agreed upon and was named yesterday in the state and county conventions of the Union party. The same county candidates were named Monday night at the adjourned convention of the Municipal league and tonight the city ticket may be endorsed by the Democratic mass meeting to be held at the Academy of Music. The ticket is as follows:

State.

For judge of supreme court, Judge Harman Yerkes, of Bucks county, Democrat, and the nominee of the Democratic state convention.

State treasurer, Elisha A. Coray, Jr., of Luzerne county, independent Republican.

City.

For district attorney, B. F. Rothermel, Jr., Republican, incumbent.

Recorder of deeds, John Virdin, Republican, incumbent.

Controller, John M. Walton, Republican, incumbent.

Clerk of quarter sessions court, Frank A. Hartranft, Democrat.

Judges of common pleas court No. 5, G. Harry Davis, Republican, and Henry Budd, Democrat.

Members of the board of revision of taxes, Simon Gratz, Republican, and Rinaldo A. Lukens, Democrat, both incumbents.

The substitution of Coray for the Democratic state treasury nominee, Andrew J. Palm, in order to hae perfect state fusion, is likely to occur earlier than was expected. The Democratic state convention's commissioners on local reorganization, who will meet here today, are giving ex-Governor Pattison all possible assistance, and evidently believe that the local reform cause will be helped by expediting state fusion.

The state legislative committeemen who are to meet here today with the state convention's representatives to notify Judge Yerkes and Palm, are also understood to be desirous of effecting state fusion without delay in order to give additional encouragement to Pattison and his colleagues in the city.

These Will Support Ticket.

The fusion ticket will have the support of the Union party, the Municipal league and the reorganized Philadelphia Democracy, under the leadership of former Governor Pattison, former Judge Gordon and former Secretary of the Commonwealth W. F. Harrity.

The new Democratic organization in Philadelphia will reflect the views of Democratic National Committeeman Guffey, the leader of the Democratic party in the state, and Democratic State Chairman Creasy. The sympathy of Committeeman Guffey with the new organization is taken to be tantamount to a declaration by him in favor of fusion on the state ticket.

A BIG TRACTION DEAL LEASE.

Consolidated Traction Company, of Pittsburg, Leases Mellon Syndicate Lines.

Pittsburg, Sept. 25.—Pittsburg's trolley interests are practically one. A great and unexpected getting together of the surface line companies was effected yesterday, just at the time Senator William Flinn dealt the elevated railroad project a crushing blow in the corporation committee of the city councils. The Consolidated Traction company has leased all the lines owned and operated by the Mellon syndicate, including the Pittsburg and Birmingham, and has come into temporary control of all its charters and franchise grants. The immediate future of the Monongahela Traction company and allied surface trolley interests is in the hands of the Consolidated officials.

The unexpected consolidation of these two great interests so suddenly as for the purpose of shutting out the L road syndicate. This latter figures in no way in the deal. Only one voice spoke for the elevated promoters at a meeting of the corporations committee—that of Councilman J. S. Wightman, who attempted to withdraw the franchise ordinances for the L road company's directors. He was refused the right, and the nine bills were sent to a special committee under a resolution that will hold them there until the present council expires. It is then the object of the Flinn city machine to make them an issue in the councilmanic campaign. It is practically certain they cannot be passed by the present council. The elevated syndicate must elect its own council to get the privileges the last legislature and Governor Stone attempted to give the new political leaders of Pittsburg.

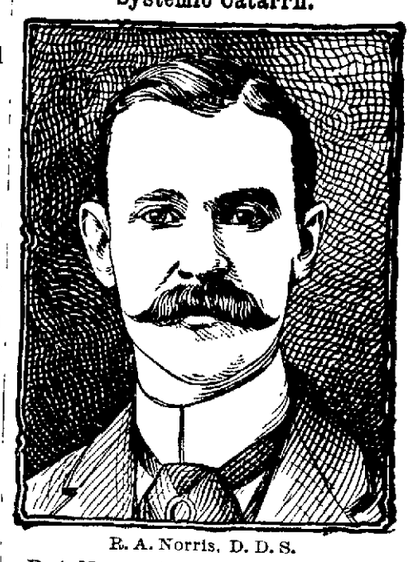
The traction lease involves about $10,000.

Seth Low Nominated.

New York, Sept. 25.—The Republican city convention and the Citizens' Union convention nominated Seth Low for mayor to fight Tammany.

A CHICAGO DENTIST

Relates How He Found a Cure for Systemic Catarrh.



R. A. Norris, D. D. S.

R. A. Norris, Doctor of Dental Surgery, 126 State street, Chicago, Ill., writes to The Peruna Medicine Company as follows:

"I desire to express for the benefit of the public my experience with the famous catarrh remedy, Peruna. I was afflicted with catarrh of the head and throat for twelve years. I had tried many remedies without avail. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me. I learned of the remedy, Peruna, through your pamphlets and took it for four months. It entirely cured me, and as I took the remedy three years ago, I consider the cure permanent."

Hon. Clement M. Hammond is one of the best known newspaper men in New York City. Writing to The Peruna Medicine Co., he says:

"For about six years I have had trouble every fall and winter with my voice. At times it has extended to my bronchial tubes and lungs. I think all this trouble came from whooping cough, which I had when I was about twelve years old, and which left me with catarrh. Since I have taken Peruna, my voice has been clearer than in over two years, all of which I am willing to testify to." Mr. Hammond's address is "The Arlington," 64 Montague street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., for a free catarrh book.

HOW HIS CITY DID.

Alliance Man on Street Improvements.

FIVE MILES OF NEW PAVING.

Editor Wadsworth Tells of Some of the Things an Energetic Council has Done—Points the Finger of Scorn at Massillon, Which, Leading its Kind in Most Respects, is Far Behind in This.

W. R. Wadsworth, editor of the Alliance Leader, wont to look upon Massillon as a leader of its kind in most things, says he was much disappointed Tuesday, when he got to going over the city's streets.

"Why," he remarked, as he surveyed long stretches of unpaved thoroughfares, "Massillon doesn't seem to be doing a thing toward bettering her streets. I am surprised at this, for the city is well up in the list of the progressive. You ought to do as we have done. In our small town we have found it possible to pave in the aggregate about five miles of streets this year and our council now has under consideration measures that mean the paving of five more thoroughfares. We have a council of hustlers in our town, and the work has been pushed from the beginning of the season. The council did not wait until the property owners petitioned for paving, but as soon as it became apparent that the improvement was needed set about doing it. In the matter of parks and such things you are in advance of us, but you certainly have fewer paved thoroughfares than any other city of your size in the state. It seems a peculiar condition, too, for Massillon certainly is able to buy and sell most cities of its size."

Mr. Wadsworth says that Alliance is also contemplating the erection of a city hall. "The architect has completed the plans," he remarked, "and I don't think there will be any opposition to the issuing of bonds to obtain the necessary funds. It is to be a three-story building, and in it are to be the offices of the city officials, as well as the fire department headquarters, city prison, mayor's court room, public assembly room and probably the postoffice."

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Silos built of cement are a new and practical innovation.

When a man digs a hill of potatoes this year, he can hardly tell whether it is best to sell them or eat them.

It has come about to this—that it is not best to decide that you want a job done unless you are prepared to do it yourself.

Eggs cooked in the shell by the heat of the sun and apples baked on the trees were features of the heated term of 110 in the shade in July last.

Samples of the Whitaker plum sent to us July 26 showed them to be fully ripe and of good quality, making this plum the earliest of any we know of.

The law of Illinois which prohibited the artificial bleaching or coloring of grain has been declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of that state.

We note that a woman is always willing to have a pet pug dog killed after it has bitten her child. It is about the only thing which will insure her consent to the killing.

When you find a man who raises 70 bushels of corn to the acre when you can raise only 40, you had better go and see him, for he knows something which you ought to know.

We noted the burning of six different creameries in one week recently. Some went by way of spontaneous combustion, one by lightning, one from the furnace fire and the others by the hand of God and overinsurance.

In the eastern states, where the question of fertilization of the soil has been reduced to an exact science, they have discovered that the nitrogen, potash and phosphates contained in a ton of milk sold off the farm are worth $1.41.

A frostless September would be a great blessing this year, such a climatic condition insuring the maturity of a vast acreage of different crops, which, set back by the drought of July, are doing their best now to make good the loss.

We have before us a verified statement of 160 acres of cheap Minnesota land producing this year 1,765 bushels of flax, which sold, delivered at the nearest depot, for $2,265, or nearly twice what the land was sold for in April last.

There is one cheap fly protector for the dairy cow, and that a darkened basement barn. Fed liberally in such a barn during daylight in fly season and turned into the pasture at night the cow will not shrink in her August yield of milk.

We cut back a lot of pieplant July 26, and Aug. 17 had a nice young growth of tender stalks available as pie timber. While this is pretty harsh treatment for a growing plant, pieplant will stand it a little better than any other—almost as well as burdock.

The heavy and constant rains which fall on the cultivated fields of the south during the winter season do more by erosion to rob the southern soil of its fertility than the growing of the crops. The north country, locked up tight by the frost, is almost exempt from loss through this means.

The condition of the corn crop is such all through the great corn belt this season that there is sure to be a big demand for good seed corn next spring, and men having good corn should not overlook this fact, but save at least a portion of their crop, so that it may be used for seed.

We passed through a section recently where the barns and farm buildings were nearly all painted drab with white trimmings. We confess that we do not like this color for this purpose as well as the old fashioned red, and we question whether such paint is as durable as that having an iron base.

The heated term of July was a paralyzer on bird life. All the birds, with the exception of the sparrows, disappeared. We think they took to the woods and lingered along the banks of rivers and in shady nooks where the sun could not reach them. Just as soon as the temperature became normal once more they all returned.

We note the case of a co-operative creamery which voluntarialy, through its directors, made the butter maker a present recently of $25 for his excellent work. The company probably never spent that amount of money more judiciously. If it is right to "cuss" a man for his neglect and incompetence, it is equally right to reward him for doing better than you expected.

The fall is the season for sorting and thinning out the flocks and herds on the farm. The acid test of "Will it pay to winter?" should be applied relentlessly to dairy herd, hog yard, horse barn and poultry yard. Old horses, aged cows and those which are just summer boarders in the dairy, the two year old colts, the unproductive, ugly, deformed and ill favored of all kinds, should go to the bargain counter before the first snow flies.

Nearly all the local country papers of the west today contain some gilded syndicate scheme whose sole object is to relieve the granger of some of his surplus cash—real estate, gold mining, oil boring and lots of other schemes. If you have a surplus fund and cannot loan it at satisfactory rates, buy good farm land with it—land the value and quality of which you know. You will then secure the principal even if you do not receive big interest.

We are noting with much interest the continued success which is attending the new process of curing cheese in cold storage, a method where the cheese is taken directly from the press and placed in cold storage and time given instead of calorie to effect the curing process. The improvement in the quality of cheese so cured over that cured in the old way is said to be so very marked that it will not be long until this process will be generally adopted.

We are asked whether a farmer who has raised three or four flocks of prairie chickens on his place and invites a town sport out to kill the birds two weeks before the season opens, the farmer to have one-half of the birds, should be prosecuted for violating the game law. This question is referred to King Solomon or any other very wise old coon who is competent to judge. There are some things in this old world the ethics of which have not been clearly revealed to us.

All things come to those who work and wait, and this year is a veritable year of plenty for that portion of the two Dakotas which suffered from such a complete crop failure last year. The early and the latter rains came for them in fullness, and the stored fertility, the work of the drought of previous seasons, and the seasonable rains combined to produce the best of crops. Every bushel of their wheat, flax, barley, potatoes and corn will be wanted by less favored sections at big prices.

THE SUGAR TRAP.

One of the best baits with which to catch flies and grangers is sugar—granulated sugar particularly, to trap the granger. It seems that when a bait of 100 pounds of sugar for a dollar is offered with a twenty dollar bill of groceries by some sharper nothing but the sugar can be seen or understood. Now, a pretty good rule when solicited on these lines is to find out the current market price for granulated sugar, which one can do in almost any newspaper, and if it is offered for less than the market price there is dead sure to be a steal in the other articles composing the bill of goods.

HIS COURAGE FAILED HIM.

A lady friend of ours, having a farm home to look after and three hired men to board, finding it extremely difficult to secure needed help in the house, worked up a nice little scheme with one of the hired men, the plan being for him to get married and live in a tenant house on the farm and he and his wife to board the other hired help. The lady found a nice girl for him, and the deal looked as though it would go through, when one day the young man said to the lady, "I'd like to accommodate you, but I just dasn't take the risk." This is the sort of hired men just right to milk cows and nothing else.

REPAIRING DAMAGES.

A high wind last spring broke down the central or leader branch of an elm tree for us, badly deforming the tree. The limb broken off was three inches through at the break and ten feet long. The usual method nature would have taken to repair this damage would have been to throw out a new shoot to take the place of the one destroyed, but instead of doing this, one of the large side limbs, the tip of which almost touched the ground, commenced to straighten up. Up it went, little by little, day by day, until on the 15th of August it had lifted itself up to an upright position and become the central branch or future trunk of the tree. It was an interesting illustration of how ingeniously nature will repair the damage which she has wrought.

HAVE A TELEPHONE.

We would like to once again refer to the value of a telephone for the farm home. The phone is one of those things which a person does not appreciate until he has once enjoyed them. Independent of its value from a commercial and business standpoint, which is not an insignificant thing by any means, it forms a social link which is almost invaluable to every resident of the farm home. Wherever there are a town and a local exchange within ten miles and a dozen farmers scattered along the ten miles willing to work together to have the telephone service there can such service be easily and cheaply procured. The money value of the phone is well illustrated by the case of a friend of the writer who had telephone connection with four market towns distant from seven to ten miles from his place. He had 60 fat hogs to sell. By getting quotations on the morning of the day he wished to dispose of his hogs he made an even $30, selling not at his usual trading point, but at another town where he seldom went. The profit on this one business transaction almost covered the entire cost to him of installing the telephone.

WORKING GIRLS.

Just lots of good women make the mistake of their lives by not training their girls when young to do housework in a businesslike manner, giving as a reason that it is more trouble to teach a child to work than it is to do the work themselves. Then some mothers are afraid they will overwork the girls, when work—just common everyday work—is the very best of all agencies by which to develop the physical and moral nature of the boys and girls. We are more and more impressed all the time with what we term the general incompetence of common people in the doing of the common work of life, and most of this trouble is directly traceable to a lack of practical training of children by their parents in the home. Too many mothers think that if they feed and clothe their girls, send them to Sunday school and give them lessons on the organ they have turned out a prize for some young man to install as a homemaker. It will ever be, so long as the old world lasts, that the chief business of living for the masses will be doing of the common everyday necessary and practical things of life incident to the getting of food to eat and raiment to wear, and thus it comes that that young person is best fitted to enjoy life who can do this sort of work cheerfully, skillfully and expeditiously. In this day and age of the world "I don't know how" is a most wretched excuse for any young man or woman to make as touching the doing of the class of work referred to. We came across a 12-year-old girl not long since—just a common country bred girl—who had been well trained by a careful and sensible mother who could easily distance scores of old married women in the science of homekeeping up to the limits of her physical strength. We have no patience with incompetents when they lug around undeveloped talent every day of their lives. A mother had better run the risk of stunting her daughter by overwork than to turn her loose at 20 to take up the kindergarten of housekeeping at the expense of some nice fellow she has fooled into marrying her. When a girl has the physical energy to dance ten sets at a bowery, no mother need have any fear of hurting her by making her do the family washing and ironing. The foregoing might have been said in a little smoother way perhaps, but it is none the less truthful just as it is.

OUR FAILING STREAMS.

All over the country is the most abundant evidence that the lakes, rivers and streams of all kinds are gradually and surely carrying less and less water. Hundreds of what were in an early day valuable water powers are today marked by a tumble down old mill and a wreck of a dam. Fine fields of grass and grain are today growing where 40 years ago one could go in swimming and catch ten pound pickerel, and this in sections of the country where there is very much more timber now growing than when the country was first settled. The weather man tells us that there has been no diminution of the average amount of rainfall (a statement which we very much doubt), and so we ask what has become of the water? We do not note any greater flood conditions than were common 40 years ago. Perhaps the following will partly explain the matter: The earth when in a cultivated state absorbs a much greater per cent of the year's rainfall than it did in its wild and uncultivated state, and so less water finds its way into the lakes and water courses. Then, all our growing crops take up from the soil and evaporate a much greater amount of moisture than did the native grasses and herbage, and so we say that we think the reason of the constantly failing water supply of lakes and rivers is that the earth takes in the lost water and the growing crops pump it out, the moisture so released not being returned to us in the shape of an additional rainfall. If there is a more logical explanation of this matter than that given, we would be glad to know it.

FANCY PRICES FOR FANCY PRODUCTS.

There is a so called general market value for all farm produce such as the prices quoted in the daily market reports. Aside from this are a set of prices which are never quoted—prices paid for strictly honest and fancy goods by a class of people to whom quality is everything and cost a minor consideration. Among the farm products which may have an established reputation for excellence and purity are butter, milk, cream, eggs, fruit, poultry and vegetables. This sort of a market is not easily found, but when once established is not only permanent, but very profitable. We know of the product of a certain western farm dairy, where 40 cows are kept, which for years has brought uniformly 5 cents a pound more than the highest market quotations for western extra butter. Another case where a poultryman, by producing eggs from well bred fowls, selecting his consignments as to size and marking the date of laying on each egg, is able to get 25 per cent above current quotations for eggs for all his product. This but simply emphasizes the old truth that it always pays to produce the best things. Those of average and mediocre quality may sometimes pay; the poorest never do.

Gold from the far north country, corn, cattle, wheat and hogs from the middle country and cotton and oil from the south land are making the American people a very rich nation.

Jno Trigg

Real Estate Bulletin

20 lots on S. Erie St., $400 to $600
14 " " Chester " .. 250 " 500
17 " " Edwin " .. 200 " 450
18 " " Dwight" .. 250 " 450
7 " " George " .. 225 " 250
13 " " Johnson St. 200 " 275
6 " " Kent St..... 300
18 " " off Akron St..... 150
8 " off Waechter St. $150- 200
1 lot on East Oak Street.

Also lots on Woodland Ave., Pear St., Tremont St., Center and Superior St.

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Over 50 S. Erie St.

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SEPTEMBER 2-7 1901.

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ONE FARE
ROUND TRIP.
Ask ticket agents for particulars.

W. J. Murphy, Gen'l Manager. W. C Rinearson, Gen'l Pass'gr. A'gt
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Kodol Dyspepsia Cure

Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps and all other results of imperfect digestion.

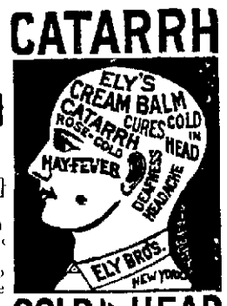
Price 50c. and $1. Large size contains 2½ times small size. Book all about dyspepsia mailed free.
Prepared by E. C. DeWITT & CO., Chicago.

Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont .. Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main St.

THE GENUINE AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH is Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug.
It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once.
It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Large Size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. Trial size, 10 cents by mail.
Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York

CATARRH



COLD IN HEAD

BAR-BEN

.....BUILDS UP THE.....
BODY, BRAIN and NERVES

and purifies the blood. It infuses new vigor and vitality into the weak, nervous and broken down system, stops all unnatural drains and causes a general feeling of health power and vitality. Within three days after taking the first dose you will notice the return of the old vim, snap and energy you have counted as lost forever. While the generative organs are helped to regain their normal powers and the sufferer is quickly made conscious of direct benefit. BAR-BEN makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect and the nerves strong and steady as steel. BAR-BEN is especially efficacious for weak women.

All druggists, 50 cents or mailed sealed on receipt of price. Write for free sample.
The Bar-Ben Remedies Co., Cleveland, O.
For sale by J. M. Schuckers and Rider & Snyder

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe, 10, 25, and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address 433
STERLING REMEDY COMPANY, CHICAGO or NEW YORK.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, SS.

W. Graham vs Wm. and Louisa Tasker. } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on

Monday, October 7, 1901,

the following described real estate, to wit: Lot number eighteen hundred sixty one (1 61) in the second ward of the City of Massillon, Stark County Ohio; lot number 61 Superior street in said city. Appraised at One Thousand ($1 000) Dollars.

Sale to commence at 1 30 p. m.
JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.
W. S. SPIDLE, Attorney.

NEW PITTSBURG EXPOSITION.

Suburban day arranged for Thursday, Sept. 26, with special music and attractions.

Appreciative of the generosity and loyal support of its out-of-town patrons the management of the New Exposition desires to give special recognition to them by arranging a "Suburban day." The date will be Thursday, September 26, and Walter Damrosch, the immensely popular young orchestra leader, has consented to prepare special musical programs to be presented by his New York Symphony Orchestra on this occasion.

As the railroads will run excursions on this day at one-half fare for the round trip, no doubt thousands and thousands will take advantage of the opportunity to inspect the magnificent new Exposition buildings, and enjoy the superb orchestra concerts of the Damrosch orchestra.

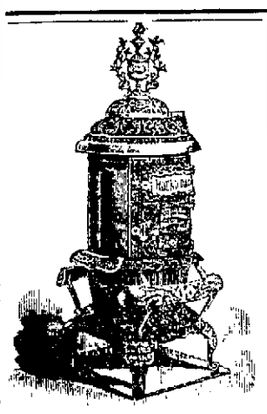
It must not be forgotten that conditions for hearing the fine music offered by the Exposition Society are entirely different from those in the old Exposition building, where there were certain handicaps in the way of noisiness about the bandstand. There is now a splendid new music hall, comfortably seated with roomy opera chairs, with good acoustics, and so located as to allow of the presentation and enjoyment of the finest and most dainty orchestral music.

The crowds attending the Exposition the present season are unprecedented for numbers, each day showing a marked increase over the corresponding date last year, and the reasons are not far to seek. First there are the two really magnificent new buildings, then there are the gorgeous illuminations which turn the interior of the big main building into a veritable fairyland. Again there are six magnificent promenades in the main structure, which night after night are the gathering place for the most brilliantly dressed throngs imaginable. There are booths and displays that are all new, and finally, there are any number of attractions that are immensely instructive and entertaining. The buildings alone, with their magnificent exteriors and interiors, would repay a visit from any city within 100 miles of Pittsburg.

A notable series of McKinley pictures in life-like motion just now is being presented on the Cinematograph. One of these represents the late President addressing the crowd at the pan-American Exposition at Buffalo thirty minutes before he was shot down by the wicked assassin. Tenderly he escorts Mrs. McKinley, who is dressed all in white, to a seat at his left, then adjusting his eye glasses and bowing graciously to the dignitaries behind him and to the throng immediately before him, he begins his address. The movement of every feature, the twitching of the hands and swaying of his body are so realistically reproduced that the impression upon the beholder is deep and lasting, especially in view of the executive's sad end shortly afterwards. Another picture that will arouse the sightseer is the presentation of the angry mob at Buffalo twenty minutes after President McKinley was shot, and a third picture that will move to tears, is the funeral procession at Canton on Thursday last. The sight of these pictures will be treasured a lifetime.

Jim Key, the beautiful educated horse who created such a sensation at the Exposition last year, is again showing his marvelous intelligence and training by performing a large number of entirely new feats. The owner of this animal only recently refused a cash offer of $60,000. Out-of-town visitors of course will enjoy the new $15,000 Roller Coaster, the flying horses, the panoramic "Day in the Alps," the puzzling "Crystal Maze" with its labyrinth of mirorrs, the children's theatre, with its 12 life-sized figures, the brick-making and weaving machines, and especially the fine electrical display.

Thursday, September 26, "Suburban Day," promises to be a memorable one in the history of the new Pittsburg Exposition.



ROUND OAK Heaters, Ranges and Cook Stoves are the BEST MADE.
The Original Round Oak Stove (Beckwith).
See the Name on the Leg

STOVE TALK

You may not know that we are showing the largest line of High Grade Cook Stoves, Steel Ranges, Heating Stoves (gas and coal), in Stark County. But it's a fact. You may not know that Removal Sale Prices mean a saving to you of from $5 to $10 on a stove. But it's a fact. The JEWEL Steel Ranges and Heaters, the Ohio Steel Range, the Home Maker, the Cinderella, the Good Luck, the National, the Excelsior, Cast Iron Stoves. A Double Guarantee with every stove—one from the maker, and our personal Guarantee.

Our Portieres and Lace Curtains

are now in for fall. Portieres from $1 50 to $16 per pair, including all the latest effects. In Lace Curtains we are showing the Ruff Net and Swiss Cable Net, Nottinghams, Brussels Lace and Arabian Effects. Our New Lace Curtain Exhibitor enables us to show you the entire line in about ten minutes. New Carpets, New Mattings, just unpacked.

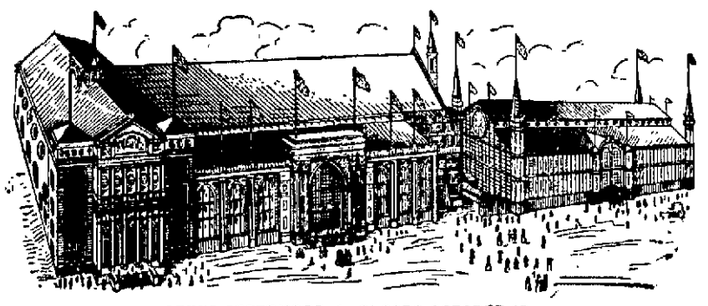
Removal Sale Prices in All Departments.

W. D. BENEDICT,

South Erie Street.

THE NEW Pittsburgh Exposition

WITH ITS NEW BUILDINGS AND NEW MUSIC HALL.



OPENS SEPTEMBER 4, CLOSES OCTOBER 19.

MUSIC BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST BANDS.

SOUSA AND HIS BAND, Sept. 4th to Sept. 17th.
DAMROSCH'S NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Sept. 18th to Oct'r 1st.
THE FAMOUS BANDA ROSSA, ITALY'S GREATEST MUSICAL ORGANIZATION. Oct'r 2d to Oct'r 12th.
EMIL PAUR, AND THE NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA. Oct'r 14th to Oct'r 19th.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.
$15,000 TOBOGGAN SLIDE. CHILDREN'S EDEN MUSEE AND WONDERLAND.
A DAY IN THE ALPS. THE LATEST MOVING PICTURES. MAGNIFICENT ELECTRIC DISPLAY.
EVERYTHING ABSOLUTELY NEW.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. One Fare for the Round Trip on all Railroads.

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FOUR PRESIDENTS PREY OF ASSASSINS

Jackson, Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley.

Jackson Miraculously Saved From a Lunatic's Bullet—Lincoln, the Beloved, a Victim of Fanatical Political Foes—Garfield Murdered by a Disappointed Office Hunter—The Stories of These Tragical Incidents In the Nation's History.

RULERS ASSASSINATED IN THE PAST CENTURY

Emperor Paul, Russia, choked	1801
Sultan Selim, Turkey, stabbed	1808
President d'Ilsina, Greece, slain	1831
Duke of Parma, Italy	1850
President of Haiti stabbed	1850
President Lincoln, United States, shot	1865
President of Peru, shot	1872
President Moreno, Ecuador, shot	1872
President Garfield, Ecuador, slain	1873
Sultan Abdul Aziz, Turkey, stabbed	1876
President of Paraguay, shot	1877
President Garfield, United States shot	1881
Czar Alexander II., Russia, bombed	1881
President J. R. Barrios, Guatemala, shot	1885
Queen of Korea poisoned	1895
President Canot, France, stabbed	1894
Shah of Persia, stabbed	1896
President Jose Barrios, Guatemala, shot	1898
Empress of Austria, stabbed	1898
King Humbert, Italy, shot	1900

Prior to the assault upon Mr. McKinley at Buffalo three presidents of the United States had been attacked while in office with murderous intent. Of these three the first, Andrew Jackson, escaped unharmed, while the other two, Lincoln and Garfield, died from wounds inflicted by their assailants.

On the afternoon of Jan 30, 1835, President Jackson was in the capitol at Washington in attendance upon the funeral of Hon. Warren R. Davis, deceased member of congress from South Carolina. As the president, with Secretary Woodbury of the treasury on his arm, was retiring from the rotunda to reach his carriage at the steps of the portico he was confronted by Richard Lawrence, who stepped from behind one of the columns and pointed a pistol at the president, who was less than ten feet away. The percussion cap ex-

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JACKSON
[At Washington, Jan 30, 1835.]

ploded with such a noise that several witnesses supposed the pistol had fired. On the instant Lawrence dropped the pistol and transferred another from his left hand to his right. He pointed the second pistol at the president and pulled the trigger, but again the cap exploded without discharging the pistol just as Mr. Jackson, with upraised cane, made for his assailant. Lawrence, however, was knocked down and secured by others before the president could reach him.

That Mr. Jackson was uninjured by the attack upon him was little short of marvelous, and his escape was discussed at the time by many in a tone of superstitious awe. Tests were made with the pistols of Lawrence after his attempt, and they were found to be an elegant pair in most excellent order and loaded with powder and ball almost to the muzzle. The powder was of the highest quality and the percussion caps found on his premises when tested proved to be of the very best of that time. In fact the two pistols, with new caps taken from Lawrence's box, were fired at the first attempt in each case by the officers who tested them.

Richard Lawrence was a painter and had a shop in a thickly settled part of Washington. He was about thirty-five years of age and, though small in stature, was a handsome man. His father, an Englishman, had died some years before, but young Lawrence had a sister and other relatives living in Washington. At the trial it was shown that Lawrence was insane, that he had been unbalanced mentally for about two years. In justification of his act he claimed at his trial that President Jackson owed him money; in fact, that the president was his clerk and was withholding money that belonged to him. He also claimed to be king of England and America and made other wild assertions, some of which it was shown he had been making for a year or more before his attempt to kill the president.

Lawrence was adjudged insane and was sent to an asylum, where he remained an inmate for upward of thirty years, when he died.

Partisan feeling was running high at that time, and at first many, including the president himself, thought that Lawrence was the tool of others. So great was the excitement produced by the affair that some of Jackson's political opponents, including Clay, Calhoun and Poindexter, were in the frenzy of the moment suspected of having conspired to get rid of the president, but it was soon discovered that this suspicion was unwarranted and unjust, and that the crime was hatched and matured in the brain of a lunatic.

Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth president of the United States, was shot while sitting in a box in Ford's theater in Washington on the night of Friday, April 14, 1865, by John Wilkes Booth, an actor.

Washington was celebrating the surrender of Lee at Appomattox and the termination of the war of the rebellion. The streets of the capital for days had

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN BY JOHN WILKES BOOTH
[At Ford's Theater, Washington, April 14, 1865.]

resounded with the music of bands. The inhabitants were hoarse with cheering.

At about 8 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln started for the carriage. As soon as they were seated in the carriage the president gave orders to the coachman to drive around to the home of Senator Harris for Miss Harris. A few minutes later the presidential party of four persons—the president and Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris and Mr. Rathbone of Albany, stepson of Senator Harris—arrived at the theater and entered the front and left hand upper private box.

The play, "The American Cousin," was being presented by Laura Keene, the famous actress. From the story of that great crime as told in the Life of Lincoln by John Hay and John G. Nicolay the following is taken:

The president had been detained by visitors, and the play had made some progress when he arrived. When he appeared in his box the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," the actors ceased their parts and the audience, electing tremendous applause. The president bowed in acknowledgment of this ovation, and the play went on.

He had not fixed his mind at 10 o'clock. A few minutes before this hour Booth called one of the ushers to the back door of the theater. He then went to a convenient place in the passage, where he could command a view of the occupants of the box, between which and the scene he must pass, and the single portion of the door, the panel of which had been cut away.

He made sure of his victim, and when he was certain that the play was at the point where the sudden shot would be most likely to excite the least suspicion, he stepped into the box, and, as the report rang out, he was seen to spring forward, with a pistol in one hand and a knife in the other. He opened the box door, put the pistol to the president's head and fired. Dropping the weapon he took the knife in his right hand, and when Major Rathbone sprang to seize him he struck savagely at him. Major Rathbone received the blow on his left arm, sufficiently wide and deep to cut.

Booth rushed forward, then paused, his left hand on the railing of the box and vaulted lightly over to the stage. It was a high leap, but nothing to such a trained athlete. He was in the habit of introducing what actors call sensational leaps in his plays.

He would have got safely away but for his spur catching in the folds of the flag with which the front of the box was draped. He fell on the stage, the torn flag trailing on his spur, but instantly arose as if no bad received no hurt, though in fact the fall had broken his leg.

He turned to the audience, brandishing his dripping knife and shouting the state motto of Virginia, "Sic Semper Tyrannis," and fled rapidly across the stage and out of sight.

The wounded president was borne to the house of Mr. Petersen, across the street from the theater, where everything within the powers of surgery and medicine was done to save his life.

It was at 7:22 Saturday morning, April 15, that President Lincoln breathed his last, closing his eyes as if falling asleep, his features bearing the repose of perfect serenity. There was no indication of pain and only the gradual

ASSASSINATION OF GARFIELD BY GUITEAU.
[At Baltimore and Potomac depot, Washington, July 2, 1881.]

cessation of his respiration to show that the end had come. The Rev. Dr. Gurley, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian church, knelt at the bedside and offered fervent prayer, again voicing his grief a moment later in the adjoining parlor, where there were waiting Mrs. Lincoln, Captain Robert T. Lincoln and Mr. John Hay, the private secretary.

John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of the president, made good his escape. A reward of $50,000 was offered for his apprehension and $25,000 for each of his accomplices.

It was on Thursday, April 27, that the news came of the death of Booth while trying to escape from a burning barn near Fort Royal, Va., where he and his accomplice, Herold, had been brought to bay by a party of troops under command of Lieutenant Edward Doughty. Booth was shot by Sergeant Boston Corbett and lived two hours. Herold was arrested.

The conspirators who were responsible for the assassination were tried by court martial at Washington, and four—namely, Payne, Herold, Atzerodt and Mrs. Surratt—were hanged. The stage carpenter at Ford's theater who turned out the lights to facilitate the escape of Booth, the man who held his horse at the stage entrance and Dr. Mudd, who set the limb which Booth broke in jumping from the box, were sent to prison for long terms.

At almost precisely the time the president was shot an attempt was made to assassinate Secretary Seward who was lying ill in his home. The would be assassin, one of those in the plot with Booth, the assassin of Lincoln, entered the secretary's house by a subterfuge, fought his way to the room of the invalid and stabbed him as he lay in his bed. He then escaped from the house.

James A. Garfield, the twentieth president of the United States, was shot while in the Pennsylvania railroad station at Washington on the morning of Saturday, July 2, 1881. He had just entered the station, accompanied by James G. Blaine, secretary of state in his cabinet, to take the train for Long Branch.

As they entered the street door of the station Charles Jules Guiteau stood waiting near the center of the women's reception room. The president and Mr. Blaine walked through the room, while the assassin circled about until he was behind them. He drew a revolver and fired. No one seemed to realize what had happened. The president half turned, with a bullet through his left shoulder. An instant later Guiteau fired again. This time the bullet struck Mr. Garfield in the back, over the left kidney. He staggered forward, sank to his knees and then pitched to the floor.

Mr. Parks, the ticket agent, saw the shooting through the window of his office and as the second shot was fired ran out and grabbed Guiteau as he dodged to get into the street. He held him until a policeman ran up. In his

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY BY CZOLGOSZ
[At Buffalo, Sept. 6, 1901.]

hand Guiteau waved a letter, which he shouted was for General Sherman and explained everything.

The president himself was the first to realize his condition. In the station after Dr. Townsend had made a hasty examination, he asked his opinion. The physician replied that he did not consider the wound serious.

"I thank you, doctor," said the president, "but I am a dead man."

All that day the president talked calmly and courteously to those about him. He was suffering great pain and was partially under the influence of opiates. In the evening the course of the ball was traced. It was found to have fractured the eleventh rib and penetrated the liver. It was seen then that the condition of the president was exceedingly serious. It was believed that he could not live beyond midnight. The next day Mr. Garfield was worse and from that time, during the three months that life lasted, he improved and failed intermittently.

For a time his physicians were hopeful, and the bulletins for a period led the public to believe that the president would resume his duties, but when the torrid weather of midsummer came the patient failed perceptibly, and, although it was done at great hazard he was removed on Sept. 6, 1881, by a special train to Elberon, N. J. The invigorating sea breezes seemed at first to have a beneficial effect, but on Sept. 15 unmistakable symptoms of blood poisoning were discovered, and on the 19th, after a few hours of unconsciousness, he died.

Charles J. Guiteau, who had fired the pistol at the railroad station, had been promptly seized and taken into custody. He had been a persistent but unsuccessful applicant for an appointment to office, first as minister to Austria and then as consul general at Paris. He described himself as a lawyer, a politician and a theologian.

Guiteau was sentenced to be hanged after a sensational trial, in which his sanity was one of the main points involved. The leading insanity experts in the country testified. The sentence of the court was carried out, although by many it was believed Guiteau was crazy.

THE WEDDING CHEST.

One of the Items of the Up to Date Bride's Possessions.

An old time institution that has lately been revived is the dower chest, as our great-grandmothers were wont to call it, or the wedding trunk, to designate it by its modern title. Years agone it usually took the form of a quaintly carved oaken chest, generous of depth and of sufficient length to hold the bridal gown without folding, and the task of filling it began while its prospective possessor was as yet little more than a baby, the mother and all the feminine relatives and friends each contributing to its store of napery and lingerie.

Nowadays a commodious trunk is generally used for the purpose, and the work of stocking it does not begin until its owner is actually betrothed, with her wedding day well within sight, for the time has gone by when a girl was destined to matrimony from her cradle and when a life of single blessedness was looked upon rather in the light of a disgrace.

Once the wedding chest comes into existence, however, neither labor nor expense is spared in filling it as rapidly as possible, each and all of its fair possessor's 500 dearest friends adding something to its list of contents. Properly speaking this should include only such articles as can either be worn by the young bride or employed in the decoration of her beds or her dinner table, but it is not an infrequent occurrence for odds and ends of silver or bric-a-brac to find their way into the ever ready trunk to be used in the adornment of the newly acquired home.

Taken all in all, the idea is as entertaining as it is sensible, and though there may not be as much romantic sentiment connected with it as there was in the old days, when every stitch was wrought by hand and when young demoiselles had more opportunities for day dreams than they have now, the fact nevertheless remains that the wedding chest is the abiding place of many a loving thought, many a happy memory in the guise of some dainty bit of personal apparel or household decoration.—Designer.

FUR FASHIONS.

Here, as In Other Garments, the Flat Turndown Collar Leads.

Furriers must live even in summer, and this perhaps explains the early offering of the new season's models and the endeavor to turn people's

EARLY MODELS IN FUR

thoughts "fur-ward" long before the sun's too fervid rays have paled into winter's mildness. Then there are renovations to be considered, the remodeling of fine garments, which need only to be fashioned anew, and early autumn is none too soon for these affairs.

One of the features of the fur coat, be that long or short this year, will be the flat turn back collar, frequently square cut at the back or with square corners to the revers. Such a pleasurable relief after the insistent medleys! The most convincing little coat of broadtail, here depicted, bears a collar arranged on these lines in ermine. The fronts to the coat are planned so that they present an equally smart appearance worn open or closed, while an attractive note of completion is offered by large white mother of pearl buttons with smoked pearl horseshoe centers. The lining throughout is of rich ivory satin.

Etons in caracul will again be worn and, lacking a sympathetic feeling for a short coat, an elegant refuge is to be found in the long three-quarter sack, a wrap very faithfully sketched herewith.

Things Every Woman Wants to Know.

The present fashion tends to diminish the number of knives and forks, etc., set down for each guest. Nowadays a large spoon for soup, a fishknife and fork and a large knife and fork are the average.

A neatly folded napkin (the more plainly and daintily this is folded the better) containing a small dinner roll or an evenly cut piece of bread is placed in the center before each guest.

Glass and china nowadays can be procured at a rate suitable to every size of purse, and very little care is needed to procure pretty tableware at most modest prices, and its perfect condition is easily secured by good washing and rubbing up.

This is an age of fads, which must be consulted if a dinner is to be a success, so the hostess should take pains to study her guests' idiosyncrasies and do her best to satisfy them.

GOLD DUST makes clean floors bright pans spotless kettles, snowy linen, sparkling dishes. It cleans everything more thoroughly than soap does and is much cheaper.

It is the "World's Best Cleanser." Try it once and you will always use it.

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Neal's New Flouring Mill

IS ABOUT COMPLETED

And he cordially invites all his old customers and as many new ones as wish to derive the benefits obtained by his greatly improved machinery, to call and see him in his new quarters. He is prepared to buy your wheat, for which he will pay the highest market price.

September 1 he will be ready to exchange Flour, Middlings and Ground Feed for wheat. He intends to maintain his reputation for high grade products, and solicits your patronage.

M. NEAL,

Proprietor Massillon City Flouring Mills.

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W. F. HERMAN, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED

in the purchase of a bicycle, we are now prepared to give you an exceptional big bargain on all bicycles we have left in stock. It will pay you big to see what we have to offer. Remember, we have strictly high grade wheels, made by the largest manufacturers in the business, wheels we have sold for years and giving the best of satisfaction. No second-class or inferior wheels sold by us.

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Through first-class and Tourist Sleeping Cars to points in California and Oregon every day in the year from Chicago.

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DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

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BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Babney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street

UNION LABEL — TYPOGRAPHICAL — MASSILLON No. 286

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1901

A SPEEDY TRIAL.

The trial and conviction of Leon F. Czolgosz gives no occasion for criticism on the law's delay. Ten days after the death of the President had determined the gravity of the crime, the assassin had been given a fair and impartial trial and convicted of murder in the first degree. There has been no undue haste, and all the forms of law have been observed to the letter; neither has there been a moment of unnecessary delay. From the start the assassin admitted his guilt: scores of people had witnessed the commission of the crime: eminent specialists pronounced the prisoner mentally responsible for his actions, and there was no reason for prolonging the trial and conviction an hour. Tomorrow at 2 o'clock the judge will pass sentence, and there is not the slightest doubt that within the shortest time allowed by the laws of the state of New York, the murderer of President McKinley will pay the penalty for his awful crime. In strong contrast to this speedy trial of Czolgosz was that of Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. At the start there was doubt as to where he should be tried, Garfield having died in New Jersey. When it was finally decided that the trial should be held in Washington, the presentment of the grand jury was made October 4: ten days later the prisoner was arraigned, and the trial was commenced November 7, but was postponed until the 14th. Three days were consumed in securing a jury. On November 29 Guiteau was placed upon the stand, and his examination lasted four days. The trial dragged along, expert testimony of many kinds being introduced, until the holidays, when court adjourned over Christmas. It reconvened December 28, and it was not until January 12 that the arguments before the jury were commenced. The case was not given to the jury until January 25, or nearly four months after the presentment was made. Execution followed in the latter part of June, almost a year after the bullet had been fired which killed President Garfield.

The re-nomination of Senator Geo. W. Wilhelm for state senator in the twenty-third senatorial district at Saturday's convention was unanimous and enthusiastic, a fair reflection of the sentiment of the voters of the district. When elected there is no doubt but that Senator Wilhelm will do as he said in his speech of acceptance, always endeavor to cast his vote to uphold the principles of his party and for the most good of the most people.

The formal nomination of the Hon. Henry Harter as the Republican candidate for common pleas judge of the first sub-division of the ninth judicial district carries out the wishes of voters expressed at the primaries. The Independent repeats with hearty good will the phrase used by Attorney Webber in presenting Mr. Harter's name to the convention: "Equity considers too late which ought to be done." Mr. Harter will acceptably fill the position now occupied so capably by Judge McCarty.

Conservative estimates, made by men familiar with the interests involved in the recent great strike of the steel workers, place the cost to the workingmen and manufacturers at twenty-five million dollars. Of this vast sum the steel workers lost ten million dollars and the United States Steel Corporation fifteen million. In this estimate no account is taken of the thousands of small plants throughout the country which were obliged to suspend operations for varying lengths of time, owing to lack of material, and the consequent loss in profits and wages, which would add many millions to the grand total.

The Democratic leaders who a year ago were denouncing the Republican policy in reference to the new territory acquired by the United States by the events of the past three years will perhaps be interested to know that exports to Puerto Rico in the seven months ending July, 1901, were nearly four and one-half million dollars, against less than a million and a quarter dollars in the corresponding months of 1897, the last year of this island's control by Spain, while the growth of our commerce to the other newly-acquired territory is also strongly marked. Most of this increase comes to the farmer and the workingman, since practically all of the exports to these islands are products of the farm and factory.

Henry Clews, in the current issue of the Financial Review, says the country has passed through the shock of President McKinley's assassination with a wonderful degree of composure. In both political and business circles the blow has been met with an exhibition of fortitude that reflects the highest credit upon the American people. We are so accustomed to outbursts of feeling and passion on occasions of much less seriousness than the atrocious murder of our late beloved President, that could the event have been even partially expected the dire predictions of panic mongers might easily have been realized. But in politics and in business the assassin's crime caused only a ripple. While the nation has been profoundly stirred with horror at the awful deed, with grief at the loss of a devoted President, and with sympathy for his invalid wife, still the machinery of government, commerce and industry almost instantly recovered from the terrible shock and quietly continued on its usual course. Sad as the event has been, President McKinley's martyrdom has proved and strengthened the solidarity of the American people. It has aroused and brought together the conservative forces of the country which too often lie dormant in time of public dangers; it has softened political animosities, and it has shown the folly of that weak toleration which permits the unlimited abuse of liberty. These are only a few of the lessons which our calamity has taught: but they are of great value and should strengthen confidence in the future of the American nation, as well as the capacity of our people for self-government, notwithstanding our eccentricities of temper. When deeply stirred we generally come to sound conclusions. It is in times of ease and prosperity that we are most indifferent to danger.

GOVERNMENT'S STABILITY.

The death of President McKinley, lamented as it is by the people of the United States without regard to party, has had no disastrous effect upon the material prosperity of the country. As far as any injury to our political institutions is concerned it has been equally without result. That is one of the most significant as well as the most impressive features of the tragic events of the past ten days the head of the government, chosen by the people, has fallen under the assassin's blow, but his successor has been installed in office without pomp or ceremony, the government is as strong as it ever was, law, order, and justice prevail, and the people are, if possible, more deeply attached to a republican form of government than ever before. That such conditions should prevail after the life of the President has been taken by an apostle of anarchy must prove even to those who advocate such crimes the folly of their doctrine of murder. President McKinley had not lived in vain or died in vain, if by his death he taught the enemies of law and order that they are in a hopeless minority; that assassination in a country like the United States cannot overthrow the government and bring about a condition of chaos. Presidents may die, but government will go on forever. That is the lesson of Mr. McKinley's death, and it is a most impressive one, for it shows that the stability of our political institutions is beyond question. —Baltimore Sun.

THE WORLD'S RECORDS.

A Reader Asks for Some Information.

To the Editor of The Independent:

To decide some wagers, will you please inform us as to who holds the 500-mile running championship, and the corn husking record?

J. I. C.

EDITOR'S ANSWER.

The 500-mile running championship is held by P. Fitzgerald, who covered this distance in 109 hours, 18 minutes and 29 seconds.

On November 26, 1887, Samuel Loop, of McKeesport, Pa., husked 140 bushels of corn in ten hours. So far as is known this record has never been broken.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has unearthed another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected by counterfeiters for imitation, notably the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. The Bitters sets things right in the stomach, and when the stomach is in good order, it makes good blood and plenty of it. In this manner the Bitters get at the seat of strength and vitality, and restore vigor to the weak and debilitated. Beware of counterfeits when buying.

Sid Darling, 1012 Howard St., Port Huron, Mich., writes: "I have tried many pills and laxatives but DeWitt's Little Early Risers are far the best pills I have ever used." They never gripe. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W Tremont St., Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

A DISTINCT LINE.

Must be Drawn Between Liberty and License.

DECLARE NAVARRE CITIZENS.

A Meeting Held in the School Hall at Which Resolutions Were Adopted — Memorial Services Held at Dalton and Canal Fulton—Addresses by Prominent Citizens.

Navarre, Sept. 24.—The pupils of the Union school and citizens of Navarre Tuesday evening, in the U. B. church, held memorial services in honor to our neighbor, friend and late beloved President, Wm. McKinley. The school sang the President's favored church selections and read a number of papers on the life and character of the late President. The following citizens delivered short addresses: Postmaster Joseph H. Thomas, the Rev. P. H. Weaver, the Rev. W O. Siffert and Prof. E. A. Richardson

These resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this assemblage—

First, That congress at the earliest possible date should draw a strong line between liberty and license as it pertains to anarchistic teachings and actions in these United States even if the constitution must be amended so to do.

Second, A copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Congressman R. W. Tayler and Senators J. B. Foraker and M. A. Hanna.

Third, That we implore the Divine guidance and protection for our President, Roosevelt.

AT DALTON.

Dalton, Sept. 24.—Memorial services for the late President were held in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening. The principal address was delivered by the Rev. W. H. Hubbell, pastor of the United Presbyterian church. Mayor F. H. Pope and Bert Gibson also spoke briefly.

AT CANAL FULTON.

Canal Fulton, Sept. 24.—The Rev. Mr. Mottershead, the Rev. Mr. Bartholemy, the Rev. E. R. Willard, Captain W. G. Myers and the Rev. William Elliott delivered addresses eulogistic of the late President at a meeting held in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening. Dr. A. B. Campbell, who also spoke briefly, presided at the meeting.

A NEW REGIMENT.

Change in the K. of P. Brigade of Ohio.

For some time the Knights of Pythias brigade in Ohio has been the largest in the country. The brigade consists of ten regiments, which have now become so large that Brigadier General T. W. Minshull has decided that another regiment will have to be formed from them. He will soon redistrict the state, forming the new regiment from the companies in towns along the Ohio River. The Second, Fifth and Eighth regiments are now composed of more men and companies than the regulations allow, and General Minshull hopes to be able to redistrict the state in such a manner as to decrease the numbers of each of these regiments and still have the detached companies in adjoining towns, so that they can be formed into the new Eleventh regiment. The towns comprising the new regiment will include Bellaire, Niles, East Liverpool, Steubenville, Martins Ferry, and other places in that district. The office of colonel of the new regiment is an elective position. Lieutenant Colonel Fuhr, of Martins Ferry, now of the Fifth regiment, is looked upon as a promising candidate.—Cleveland Leader.

To Preach on Anarchy.

The time is here when the American people ought to be thoroughly informed about that dreadful thing Anarchy. On next Sunday I will preach on its cause and its cure. I especially request the attendance of the men as well as the women of Massillon. I make this announcement now that it may be generally known.

C. M. ROBERTS.

Everyone Ought To

learn the habit of saving, it is not what you earn but what you save. Any one can make money but it takes a wise man to save it. Now is the time to start, and your deposits made with us will earn you 4 per cent. interest compounded every 6 months. Send for our booklet, all about banking by mail or in person—free.
PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY,
6124 Penn Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

An Indication of Nervous Trouble.

A headache is simply an indication that some part of the body is deranged, usually the stomach or nervous system. Clinic Headache Wafers cure by relieving those conditions. Never fail. Try them and be convinced. 10 cents at all druggists. They are absolutely harmless. Don't accept a substitute.

CHARTER GRANTED.

Warwick Glass Company is Incorporated.

A charter has been granted to the Warwick Glass Company, of Massillon, concerning which something was printed Saturday. The incorporators are C. O. Heggem, J. H. Hunt, J. M. Seese, W. B. Humberger, E. C. Merwin and H. W. Loeffler. The capital stock is $40,000. A meeting of the stockholders is to be held shortly to complete the organization.

INSANE AND IN NEED

Pitiable Case of an Alleged Massillonian.

HE IS AT MANNHEIM, GERMANY

Has Been in Three Asylums During the Past Eight Months Now has a Lucid Interval, and Says He Wants to Find Henry Schreiber, of Massillon, and Jennie Steinbach, of Canton.

H. W. Harrison, United States consul at Mannheim, Germany, has again written to Prosecuting Attorney R. H. Day in regard to the man who last winter gave the name of Henry Gillam and claimed to be a former resident of Massillon. He also claimed that he had relatives in this city. Mr. Harris says that the man has bobbed up again, and that he now knows him to be Christian Hanseling, originally of Coburg, Germany, and later the United States. Hanseling claims to have a half-sister, Jennie Steinbach, employed at 164 North Market street, Canton. Hanseling, who formerly said he lived with his mother in Massillon, now says he lived with Henry Schreiber, near Massillon, and by him was placed in one of the state institutions.

The name of Henry Schreiber does not appear in the directory for the West End of the county. There was once a P. F. Schreiber, but he has gone to Oklahoma. Neither can the half sister Hanseling refers to be located.

"It would be hard to conceive of a more wretched case than Hanseling presents," says Mr. Harris in his letter. "He is weak in mind and body, and has, as would appear from papers in his possession, been in three different insane asylums since I had him on my hands last winter. He soon gets over his trouble and is discharged, only to wander around a time and then be picked up again and sent to some other asylum. If someone would advance the money to ship him to the states, he would doubtless soon be all straight again."

A RAILROAD WAR.

Pennsylvania Company's Demand on Gould.

Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has demanded of George Gould the surrender of the Wabash railroad system and the Wheeling & Lake Erie at a price which will net a profit to the Goulds under threat of cutting off the whole of the Western Union telegraph lines from the entire Pennsylvania railroad system as well as from the Vanderbilt lines, which have agreed to the deal.

This is a threat that means a war greater than any that has ever taken place in this country and is comparable only with that of the Beech Creek and South Bend in 1885, which resulted in the abandonment of these lines except as built, which were swallowed up by the Vanderbilts and the Pennsylvania. The penalty means that the Western Union will suffer the greatest blow in its history and will lose many of its profitable lines, which will be turned over to its great rival, the Postal Telegraph Company. This ultimatum means more than any other railway deal in the history of this country. It is believed that the Goulds will accede to the demands and that the Pennsylvania will not only add nearly 3,000 concomitant miles to its trackage, but will also get rid of a rival for the Carnegie steel business, which is the largest factor in the whole matter, resulting from a contract made by Mr. Carnegie with the Wheeling & Lake Erie, before the United Steel Corporation was formed, and to carry out which the Goulds were trying to build a line into Pittsburg."

Cuts and Bruises Quickly Healed.

Chamberlain's Pain Balm applied to a cut, bruise, burn, scald or like injury, will instantly allay the pain and will heal the parts in less time than any other treatment. Unless the injury is very severe it will not leave a scar. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism, sprains, swellings and lameness. For sale by E. S. Craig, J T. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

THE BEST THEY KNOW.

YOU remember the old lady who rode for the first time on a railway train. There was a frightful collision, but when the rescuers reached her she was quite calm. She said she supposed they always stopped that way. The story well illustrates why so many women are satisfied to live without Ivory Soap. They have never tried it! Naturally enough, they think that annoying odors, sharp chemicals, and wasteful greasiness are common to all soaps.

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DE ARMITS ALONE.

Single-Handed in Fight to Break the Union.

OPINION OF SOME OPERATORS.

The President of the Massillon District Organization Says He Would Prefer Death to the Acceptance of Such Conditions as the DeArmits Offer —Massillon Miners Contribute Liberally to Strike Fund.

A suspicion has entered the heads of some miners' union officials that the war on the organization by the DeArmits, at Bellaire, has behind it the concentrated power of all the large operators of the state, and that the purpose is to deal a death-blow to unionism among miners. Local operators say this is preposterous, it being claimed that the DeArmits are in as great disfavor with the operators as with the miners. Robert Legg, subdistrict president of the miners organization, says nothing. "There is no proof," said he, "that there is anyone in the movement but the DeArmits, and without such proof a charge of that kind should not be made or discussed. A man should keep his suspicions to himself till he has reason for believing they are grounded."

"I can freely say for myself," continued Mr. Legg, "that I would give my life before I would wear the yoke which the DeArmits offer. It means slavery for every miner and slavery and misery for his family. The Iron Clad, as it has been presented by the DeArmits, provides for a ten-hour work day at $1.75, and about 65 cents per ton for screen lump coal. It also provides that a certain per cent of the earnings of the miners be withheld, and if the miners at any time strike or leave the employ of the company without permission, they not only forfeit all of this per cent, but other money that may be due as well. Contrast these conditions with those in effect elsewhere. We have an eight-hour work day at $2.10 and a tonnage rate of eighty cents, and the right to leave any company's employ with all money due at any time. Is it any wonder we strike?

"I am advised by State President Haskins that all of our miners of these mines have struck. Mr. Haskins thinks the DeArmits will import Slavs and other foreigners to take their places. Meanwhile the employed miners of the state are contributing two per cent of their earnings to make their donations. The miners here have been through the mill as have few others in the state, and they realize that to have the DeArmits win means a spreading of the Iron Clad throughout the state."

The Massillon district is at present the only one in the state in which there is not a strike trouble.

Geo. W. Lane, Pewamo, Mich., writes: "Your Kodol Dyspepsia Cure is the best remedy for indigestion and stomach trouble that I ever used. For years I suffered from Dyspepsia, at times compelling me to stay in bed and causing me untold agony. I am completely cured by Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. In recommending it to friends who suffer from indigestion, I always offer to pay for it if it fails. Thus far I have never paid." Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St., Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Mrs. McKinley's Condition Slightly Improved.

Canton, Sept. 25.—Friends and relatives of Mrs. McKinley have a more substantial foundation for their hopes than they have had at any time since apprehension of a collapse under the burden of her deep sorrow was aroused Dr. Rixey last night added to his usual statement that she was doing as well as could be expected, that if there was any change it was in the way of improvement. "I might say," he added, "that she seems just a little better."

The case of the Edward Boughman's administrator vs. Lafayette Boughman is being heard by Judge Ambler in court room No. 2 today. The parties are from Sugarcreek township. Edward Boughman and Lafayette Boughman, brothers, some years ago bought a farm of eighty acres. For certain reasons the deed was made to another brother, Malcolm Boughman. Edward Boughman died shortly after the transfer, but before his death he asked Malcolm to deed his half interest in the farm back to him, but Malcolm refused to do so. This suit is now brought by the administrator of the estate of Edward Boughman to recover the disputed half interest in the farm.

Mrs. Ella Keller, of 713 E. Seventh street, made an attempt to commit suicide Tuesday evening about 6 o'clock. Drs. Robinson and Brandt were called and found the victim suffering from the effects of carbolic acid, and the poison was pumped from her stomach. Although she is in a very critical condition it is thought she will recover. A quarrel with her lover is said to have been the cause of the rash act.

Jack Donahue, alias "Sleepy John," who was arrested last week on a charge of drunkenness and held as a suspicious character, was given a fine of $20 and costs and sentenced to the workhouse for ten days, by Mayor Robertson.

Richard F. Myers and Joseph A. Pierson have been appointed to examine the records and accounts of the county treasurer.

In the estate of Arthur Shriver order of private sale of real estate issued and reinvestment in other premises ordered.

In the guardianship of Clarence Simon, Massillon, an inventory has been filed.

The will of Absalom Miller, of Tuscarawas township, has been filed for probate.

Vesta V. Brown has been appointed administratrix of the estate of Hugh D. Brown, of Bethlehem township.

In the estate of John G. Warwick, of Massillon, a petition for the sale of real estate has been filed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

J. M. Schuckers to Charles F. Bremkamp, 9 acres, Jackson township, $600.

John Fitzer to John and Mary Schmidt, 18.22 acres, Jackson township, $2,300.

John Kleiler to William Zishelskey, 4.97 acres, Tuscarawas township, $1,000.

Benjamin Snyder to Hannah Snyder, lot 751, fourth ward, Massillon, $1,520.

Have you a sense of fullness in the region of your stomach after eating? If so you will be benefitted by using Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They also cure belching and sour stomach. They regulate the bowels, too. Price 25 cents. Sold by E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly, and Rider & Snyder.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Nina Stansbury, of Orrville, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. John George and Mr. and Mrs. David Vaughn, are in Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J Richeimer and Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Craig left on Sunday for the Pan-American.

Bert Brusman, of Allegheny, is spending a few weeks at the home of his parents, in West Tremont street.

Clement Gallatin will erect a frame dwelling of five rooms, at a cost of $900, in Fries street. The clerk issued the permit Wednesday morning.

Charles E. Oberlin has taken out a building permit. He will erect a brick dwelling of seven rooms, in Henry street. It is to cost $1,700.

An epidemic of hog cholera is sweeping the southern part of Seneca county, says the Tiffin Advertiser. One farmer lost thirty hogs while another man is said to have lost sixty.

The funeral of Mary Vert, aged six months, who died at the home of her parents near Forty Corners, Saturday, took place from the St. Mary's Catholic church Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock.

The Rev. Father Lindesmith preached his farewell sermon at Doylestown on September 15, greatly to the regret of his parishoners. Owing to his advanced age Bishop Horstmann decided to transfer him to Rootstown, where the work is lighter.

Miss Emma Hemperly left yesterday for a short visit with her sister, Mrs. McRoberts, of Allegheny, Pa. She was accompanied by Master William and Miss Catherine McRoberts, who have been spending a few weeks at the home of their grandparents in this city.

A telegram has been received by Miss Lida McBride announcing the safe arrival of her sister, Mrs. P. L. Harrington, at Trinidad, Col., where Mr. Harrington has been located for some time past. Mr. Harrington is now a dispatcher on the Sante Fe railway.

Grant Thompson, colored, was found at the Salvation Army club, at Youngstown, yesterday afternoon with a well defined case of small pox and was at once removed to the pest house. The club has about thirty inmates, who were exposed, and the place has been quarantined.

Funeral services for the late Ernest Davis, who was recently killed in a mine, were held at the Sixteen church, Tuesday afternoon. The Rev. W. S. Adams officiated. The East Greenville court of Foresters attended in a body. There were also present a number of the Massillon Knights of Pythias. The deceased was a member of both societies.

The marriage of John E. Zill and Miss Helen Dieringer was solemnized at St. Mary's Catholic church Wednesday morning at 8:30 o'clock. The bride was attended by Miss Della Schaidnagle and the groom's best man was George Eisenbrei. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. V. Kaempker. They left at noon today for Buffalo. They will reside at 15 Volkmor street.

Private C. K. Carnes, of Company K, of the Second Ohio, was discharged by his employer at Lima for responding to the calling out of the O. N. G. to attend the funeral obsequies of President McKinley at Canton. Captain Morrison says he will commence proceedings against the firm under the statute which makes a minimum penalty of $1,000 fine and sixty days' imprisonment.

Harry Scott and Clara M. Bailey were married at the Presbyterian parsonage by the Rev. J. F. Clokey, at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. They were driven to the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bailey, who reside east of the city, where they received the congratulations of friends and relatives. Mr. Scott is the baggagemaster at the Pennsylvania station. They left at noon today for Buffalo. They will reside in the Vinedale addition, east of the city.

Some indication of the enormous business the Wheeling & Lake Erie did into Canton on Thursday is seen in the official report of the trains handled. The Wheeling hauled from the north into Canton twenty-four special trains and six regular trains, making therefore thirty in all. It also ran nineteen trains from the South, so that in all it handled forty-nine trains into that city. In and out of Canton it handled 191 coaches, which upon excursion days will carry 11,460 persons.

Edward Walls, who claims to have been badly cut by Cyrus Young, a negro, last Thursday, was located Saturday at the Kleckner home, along the canal, two miles south of the city. He was brought before Mayor Wise, and made affidavit against Young, charging assault with intent to wound. For safe keeping the mayor recently sent Young to the workhouse for thirty days on a charge of disorderly conduct. Young will probably be arraigned on the new charge before his present term expires.

Mayor Wise, C. A. Kouth, Policeman Thomas McGuire, William Thomas, the three last named officiating as pall bearers, were among the Massillonians who attended the funeral of the late Ernest R. Davis, at Beech Grove, Tuesday. The other pall bearers were Giles Evans, John Miller and Ellsworth Girt, all members of the East Greenville court of Foresters. Both the Knights of Pythias, of this city, and the East Greenville Foresters, performed their rituals at the cemetery. There were many beautiful floral offerings, among them being an anchor, given by Mayor Wise, and a single triangle, given by Perry lodge, K. of P. The funeral was very largely attended.

E. DAVIS IS DEAD.

Injuries Sustained Friday Prove Fatal.

THE FUNERAL ON TUESDAY.

Massillon Knights of Pythias Will Attend the Services—The Deceased was 33 Years Old, and Leaves a Wife—Mine Inspector and Coroner Investigating.

Earnest Davis, of East Greenville, of whose accident an account appeared Saturday, died at 7 o'clock Saturday evening. Caught beneath a great mass of coal, he had been almost crushed and the surgeons at no time expressed the slightest hope of his recovery. Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon at Sixteen church. The Foresters of East Greenville will attend in a body, and William Morgan, an officer of the society, will read the service. Members of Perry lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Massillon, will also attend.

Mr. Davis leaves a wife. Two half-brothers, John and Robert Davis, lived with him. He was 36 years old, and was a native of Wales. The Pocock mine, where the accident occurred, has been closed down, and operations will not be resumed till after the funeral.

District Mine Inspector Miller and Coroner Schonfelle Monday visited the scene of the accident and examined Messrs. Mertis and Doxsee, who were with him at the time he was injured.

Robert Legg, of East Greenville, the sub-district president of the Miners' Union, who is in the city today, says Mr. Davis was one of the most expert miners of the region. "His one fault," said Mr. Legg, "was his willingness to run unnecessary risks, and yet, strange as it may seem, in the accident which caused his death, he could not have been held to blame. The falling of coal while drawing pillars is a contingency which no miner can foresee or guard against. Twice previous to this accident Ernest was seriously hurt, and I know of several very narrow escapes. He seemed always to feel that this would be his end, and was prepared when it came. Ernest was a man whom all respected, and the news of his death will cause sorrow and regret throughout the district."

C. A. Kouth, of this city, superintendent of the mine in which Mr. Davis was injured, regarded the deceased as one of his best men. "He was a hardworking, conscientious man," said Mr. Kouth, "and was liked and respected by all."

WITHIN 100 DAYS.

New Fire Apparatus is to be Delivered.

City Clerk Seaman Wednesday morning sent to the Seagrave Company, of Columbus, its copy of the contract for the new hook and ladder truck for Massillon. The apparatus is to be delivered within 100 days. The firemen are speculating as to just where the apparatus is to stand in the Central engine house.

OBITUARY.

JAMES McCOY.

James McCoy, a state hospital patient, died last night. Relatives have been notified.

HENRY NEWSTETTER.

Henry Newstetter, of Akron, a former resident of this city, died suddenly at Attica, a village near Findlay, Saturday. He was walking in the street when the fatal stroke came.

ALBERT GRIESHEIMER.

Albert Griesheimer, aged 15 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Greisheimer, died Monday. Funeral services were held at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, the Rev L. H. Burry officiating.

PAUL LUTRELL.

Cholera infantum was the cause of the death of Paul Lutrell, aged 1 year, son of Howard Lutrell, west of the city. Funeral services were held at Sixteen church.

FRESH MILK TRUST

The Dairymen to Have a Closer Union.

WILL COMBAT A COMPANY.

Members of the Association Will Not Give Way to the Sterilizing Institution—The Price of Milk to be Raised One Cent a Quart on Oct. 1.

F. R. Steele, of Chicago, representing the Hastings Manufacturing Company, who has been in this city for some time endeavoring to organize a company for the pasteurizing and selling of milk, says that those interested are almost ready to incorporate. C. M. Russell, F. H. Snyder and W. B. Humberger, the committee appointed to select a site for the factory Wednesday purchased from the Schuster Brewing Company the barn and lot in Erie street, just north of the Armory. Here the plant will be located.

Members of the Massillon Dairymen's Association now say they have no intention of going out of business. They feel able to successfully compete with the company. A meeting of the association will be held Saturday, when probably the preliminary steps toward the organization of a closer federation, "a fresh milk trust," one man on the outside has called it, will be taken. Arrangements will be made to advance the price of milk one cent a quart. This is usually done at the beginning of fall.

"It may be," remarked one dairyman, "that the pasteurizing company purposes shipping much of its milk. I don't think that any one concern can get absolute control of the local milk business. It would be a pretty good thing for one to have, for Massillon consumes between thurty and forty barrels of milk a day, to say nothing of cream and such things in the same line. All of the farmers from whom I buy my milk say they'll stay with me, and my customers tell me not to be alarmed."

Consumers have a hope that the threatening competition will result in a lowering of prices.

WIDE, LEVEL, STRAIGHT.

A Five Mile Drive That has no Equal.

The road between this city and Navarre now stretches straight and level for five miles, one of the pleasantest drives hereabouts. The culvert necessary for the track of the electric railway has resulted in the raising of the highway. This depression was the only one on the road, and its disappearance is hailed with joy by drivers. They always felt unkindly toward this hollow. Its sides being steep and sandy made it bad enough, but added to this was a narrow little bridge at the bottom that required too much care in crossing. The poles for the wire for the new electric line are now being hauled, and the ballasting of the track is under way. Cars will be running in a few weeks.

Steady, Strength, Sleep.

These are Three Words to Conjure with, They are Closely Connected with Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills so Says a Massillon Citizen.

Steady nerves, refreshing sleep, renewed strength, these are a trio that practically control the enjoyment of life, they are the keystone of the arch perfecting manhood and womanhood to the fullness of life.

Mr. John Hauser, of No. 29 Andrews street, Massillon, Ohio, says: "As a medicine to give one steady nerves, good general strength and restful sleep at night I can heartily recommend Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills I got at E. S. Craig's drug store, No. 9 South Erie street When I got them I was nervous, run down and sleeping poorly, now it is the reverse and I feel all right."

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills are sold at 50c a box at dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. See that portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M. D., are on every package.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, September 24, 1901:

LADIES.

Ickes, Miss Stella	Evans, Mrs. Geo. W.
McKee, Mrs. Mary	Potter, Mrs. Delbert
Bordenkircher, Mrs. Mae	

MEN.

Barr, G A	Miller, Mr. and Mrs.
Bliss, Burt	Reed, Frank L.
Christopher, David	Schwartz, August
Eggleston, Wm.	Shain, Jas. S
Hadley, Dr. Jas.	Thorley, E. W.
Law or, Chas.	Ward, L C.
B D. Reed & Co.	

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised

LOUIS A. KOONS. P. M.

LOUISVILLE, O., April 23, 1900.

MR. A. A. SLUSSER, Dear Sir: I desire to recommend your Gall Powder as a success. Had a horse with a galled neck and could not heal it in any way. Was advised to use Slusser's Gall Powder, which I did, and must say it is all right. I worked my horse every day while using the gall cure. I consider it the best in the market.

S. I. HOCKENBERGER.

Sold by Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

THREE HORSES NEEDED.

Two Too Light for the Chemical Engine.

When the new hook and ladder truck comes, it will be necessary to purchase another team for the Central engine house. The horse which draws the present light truck may be used as the lead horse in the chemical engine, in which three horses in the future will be used. This apparatus weighs 5,800 pounds, more than two horses can pull any distance at the required speed, particularly if the roads happen to be bad. The weight is usually greater than that figure also, as firemen are expected to ride in it The firemen have several times been stalled while on their way to a fire by the giving out of the chemical engine's team.

LEWIS IS COMING

Miners Expect Their Vice President Here.

THE SITUATION AT BELLAIRE.

Mr. Lewis Says He Wants all Ohio Miners to Thoroughly Understand What it Means to Lose the Struggle with the De Armits — Other Union News.

Local officials of the miners' organization have been notified that National Vice President T. L. Lewis will visit the district within a few days. Mr. Lewis is today at Bellaire, investigating the strike at the De-Armit mines. He says he wants to obtain all the facts concerning the situation at that point, and his business to the Massillon district will be to thoroughly impress upon the officers and others here just what victory for DeArmits means. The loss of the DeArmit strike, the miners would regard as a death blow to their organization. Their employers would not be able to compete with the DeArmits, who would have their coal produced at least fifteen cents cheaper than they.

PLANS FOR DEDICATION.

The committee having in charge plans for the dedication of the new hall has practically decided not to ask any outside speaker to take the place of W. E. Klaptezky, of Cleveland, who says it will be impossible for him to attend. Mr. Klaptezky is a national officer of the Barbers' Union. T. J. Duffy, one of the national officers of the Potters' Union, has sent word that in all probability he will be present. Other speakers will be Joseph Grapewine, first president of the assembly, and Peter Smith, the present president.

OTHER UNION NOTES.

Members of the Tinners' Union, now being organized, say they expect to have a membership of nineteen. They already have fifteen. A meeting will be held in the mayor's court room tomorrow evening.

The Painters' and Paperhangers' Union will meet at 7:30 o'clock this evening in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall. Business of importance is to be transacted.

ANARCHIST PAPER.

Police Will Prevent its Publication.

New York, Sept. 25 —Pedro Steve, the editor of the Paterson, N. J., Anarchist paper, La Questione Sociale, has met his first serious obstacle in getting out his paper, and it looks as though its publication might be stopped altogether. For nearly a year the paper has been printed in Passaic by Frederick Clough, a job printer. Chief of Police Henry, of Passaic, heard of the paper being printed there and sent word to Clough that the paper could no longer be printed in Passaic. Clough said that he had signed a contract to print the paper and that he could not back out of it. Chief Henry replied that, contract or no contract, the paper could not be printed in Passaic. After consulting his lawyer, Clough printed the papers and delivered them in Paterson. Chief Henry declares that this will not be allowed again. He says that he will have a policeman watch the printing office, and that he will take the responsibility of breaking a contract for such work.

UNJUST JUDGMENTS.

Brought Mrs. Stonerock Into Bankruptcy Court.

Attorney G. B. Eggert Tuesday filed a petition in bankruptcy in the United States district court, at Cleveland, for Mrs. Loma Stonerock, who conducts a confectionery in West Main street Both the assets and liabilities are small. Mrs. Stonerock claims she took this action to free herself from responsibility for alleged unjust judgments.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Makes delicious hot biscuit, griddle cakes, rolls and muffins.

An absolutely pure, cream of tartar powder.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 100 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE

Czolgosz, the Assassin Must Die.

THE JURY OUT BUT 34 MINUTES

Less Than Nine Hours Consumed in the Trial of the Murderer of the President—Sentence will be Pronounced at Two O'clock Thursday Afternoon.

Buffalo, Sept. 25.—In the trial of Leon F. Cozlgosz, the wheels of justice moved swiftly. Covering a period of two days only, the actual trial lasted but eight hours and twenty-six minutes. Practically all of this time was occupied by the prosecution in presenting a case so clear, so conclusive that even had the prisoner entered the plea of insanity it is doubtful if the jury would have returned a verdict different from the one returned today.

The announcement made yestreday afternoon by the attorneys for the prisoner that the eminent alienists, summoned by the Erie County Bar Association and by the district attorney to examine Cozlgosz and to determine his exact condiiton mentally, declared him to be perfectly sane, destroyed the only stage of defense that Judges Lewis and Titus could have put together.

Before adjournment Justice White said that he would pronounce sentence on the defendant on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The prisoner was taken at once through the tunnel, under Delaware avenue, back to the jail.

After the jury retired to consider the evidence the scene in the court room became dramatic in the extreme. Decorum was somewhat forogtten, and the spectators stood up and many walked about the room and engaged in conversation. The guards about the assassin, who sat in his seat before the bench, were doubled. Chief of Detectives Cusack and two of his men taking positions just back of Czolgosz's chair. Others took seats to the left and right, and many "plain clothes" men were seen mingling among the crowd surging about the room closely watching everyone whose face was not a familiar one to them. There was no disposition to crowd about the prisoner, although the object of all seemed to be to get in a position to have a full view of the prisoner's face.

Czolgosz had been seated in his chair all afternoon, his hands clasped and his head bent forward and a little to the left. The room was not warm, but he frequently took his handkerchief from his pocket and mopped the perspiration from his forehead and cheeks. At no time during the absence of the jury did he raise his eyes or lift his head or seem to know that he was the object of interest of several hundred men and women. Every time the door was opened all eyes were turned in that direction, the evident thought of every mind being that the jury would only take a few minutes to agree on a verdict.

It was 4:25 o'clock when the crier rapped for order and the jury filed into the room. The clerk read their names, each juror responding "present" as his name was called. Addressing them, Justice White said:

"Gentlemen, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," responded Foreman Wendt.

"What is your verdict?"

"That the defendant is guilty of murder in the first degree."

There was a moment of silence and then a murmur arose from the lips of the crowd. It ended there. There was no hand clapping; no cheers. Justice White's voice could be clearly heard in every part of the room when he thanked the jurors for their work and allowed them to go until 11 o'clock this morning.

Court was at once adjourned. Czolgosz was immediately handcuffed to his guards and hurried from the court room down stairs to the basement and through the tunnel under Delaware avenue to the jail. He appeared to be in no way affected by the result of the trial.

THE FAMOUS LOOP.

Man Responsible for it En Route to Washington.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 25.—W. B. Adams, a warrant officer in the navy and a wheelsman on the cruiser Brooklyn at the famous Santiago engagement, passed through this city last night en route from the West to Washington, where he has been summoned as a witness in the Schley inquiry. Adams is accompanied by J. D. Long, master-at-arms, who was also on the Brooklyn, and by G. Anderson, who was steward on the New York. Adams was uncommunicative himself, but from one of his companions it was learned that he will testify before the court that the Brooklyn's notorious loop was due to his error in carrying out the order of the executive officer of the Brooklyn. Adams was assigned to duty at the wheel, and when the executive officer ordered put "helm hard down" he put it "hard to port" instead, thus turning the cruiser out to sea, necessitating the loop instead of a position to give the Vizcaya the benefit of the broadside guns. Adams says that Schley was on the conning tower and that the order resulting in the loop was given by the executive officer.

OPPOSITION TO COMPERS.

Failed to Aid the Amalgamated Association.

Cleveland, Sept. 25.—Local labor leaders are wrought up over the statement of President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association, in reference to the cause of the failure of the recent great steel strike. The American Federation of Labor is criticised by Shaffer because it failed to come to the aid of the Amalgamated Association in the steel strike. In the opinion of the men the failure of the steel strike means a revolution in the rank of the American Federation of Labor and the overthrow of the policy of President Gompers, whose ideas are widely different from those opposed to him. Gompers' manner of handling a strike is regarded as too lenient in that he favors the elimination of all politics from the question. The anti-Gompers element favors the indorsement of the Socialist-Labor party. Until now the non-political element of the Federation of Labor has triumphed in the councils of the organization.

A CHANGE OF DATE.

The Republican Campaign Will Open October 19.

Columbus, O., Sept. 25.—General Dick announced last night that the opening meeting of the Republican state campaign will be held in Delaware October 19. The date has been fixed so late in order that the thirty days of mourning, set apart by President Roosevelt, may be observed. The speakers will be Senators Hanna and Foraker, Governor Nash, and Hon. Carl I. Nippert, candidate for lieutenant governor.

MASSILLON MAN HONORED..

Elected Trustee of the Old Folks Home.

New Philadelphia, O., Sept. 25.—The East Ohio conference of the Methodist church voted, yesterday, in favor of the admission of women as delegates to the general conference. This is a change in the constitution, and requires a two-third vote but it was almost unanimous. James C. Corns, of Massillon, was elected a trustee of the Old Folks' home at Xenia, to succeed President McKinley.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Assassins Of Our Presidents

"Assassination," said Earl Beaconsfield soon after the shooting of Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, "has never changed the history of the world." The cynical, brilliant Englishman may have been right, for he was well versed in history, but it is equally certain that very many attempts have been made to change the world's course by the assassin's bullet or dagger. No country has been exempt from such attempts. Even in our own land of enlightenment and freedom no less than four attacks have been made upon as many of our presidents, three of them proving fatal.

It is a curious and startling commentary on the freedom of our institutions and the harboring of suspicious char-

J. WILKES BOOTH.

acters within our gates that during the past four decades we have lost three presidents by assassination, while only one other civilized country has lost as many as two executives. Assassins have brought down a czar of Russia, a king of Italy, a president of France and an empress of Austria and two premiers of Spain, besides a number of rulers in other less prominent states of the globe. In the entire course of our history as a nation five of our chief executives have died in office and of these three, or more than half, have succumbed to the assassin.

In 1835 the American people were first startled by the attempt on the life of President Andrew Jackson, which fortunately failed of its object. Thirty years later Lincoln became our first "martyred president," and sixteen years after that, in 1881, President Garfield succumbed to the bullet of Guiteau. As the result of the most recent attack on the head of the United States the country is now plunged in mourning.

Rulers of other lands have been done away with by various means—by bullet, by dagger, by the cord, by poison and by drowning. All four of the assassins or would be slayers of America's presidents have chosen what has come to be known as the distinctive American weapon, the pistol. Lawrence made his insane attack upon President Jackson with a pair of old fashioned percussion pistols. Booth, Guiteau and Czolgosz were able to provide themselves with weapons more reliable for their purpose.

On the afternoon of Jan. 30, 1835 President Jackson had gone to the capitol to attend the funeral services of a deceased member of congress. As "Old Hickory," with Secretary Woodbury of the treasury on his arm, left the rotunda of the building discussing the disturbed politics of the time, they were confronted by a man who bore in each hand a pistol. Standing within less than ten feet of the president and his companion, he pulled the trigger of his right hand weapon. The percussion cap exploded, but the powder was not ignited. Dropping the now useless pistol, the would be assassin instantly transferred the other pistol to his right hand and discharged it. Again the cap exploded, and again the bullet failed to speed on its course.

As soon as he recovered from his astonishment President Jackson started toward his assailant with uplifted cane. Bullets had few terrors for "Old Hickory," who had felt their sting. Before the president could reach the man, however, others had sprung upon and secured him.

It was considered at the time that the life of the president had been spared as by a direct interposition of Providence. The pistols were later found to be in excellent order, and their failure to explode is still an unexplained mystery. The two pistols with new caps taken from a box found at the home of the assassin, were discharged on the first trial by the officers detailed to test them.

It was later found that the president's assailant was named Richard Lawrence and that he was a resident of Washington. His mind had been unbalanced for about two years, and he claimed that he was king of England and of America. Lawrence was adjudged insane and was sent to an asylum, where he spent the remainder of his days. He died about thirty years later, just at the time of the second and successful attempt to kill an American president.

Booth's attack on President Lincoln is familiar to every schoolboy in the land. How the murderous actor waited until his victim was seated in his box in Ford's theater, Washington, on the night of April 14, 1865; how, crazed by brandy and partisan hate, he entered the president's box noiselessly from the rear; how, revolver in one hand and knife in the other, he fired directly at Mr. Lincoln's head and then sprang to the stage, is a story known to all.

President Lincoln was taken to a house across the street from the theater, where everything possible was done to prolong his life. It was useless, however, for the bullet of the assassin had inflicted a fatal wound. At 7:22 a. m., April 15, 1865, President Lincoln died. The murderer was followed and shot to death a few days later.

Sixteen years passed, marked by political and financial stress and storm in the United States and by war abroad, before another president fell at the hands of a murderer. Various attempts on the lives of foreign rulers were made, the culmination being the blowing up of the czar of Russia, Alexander II., on March 13, 1881. Scarcely had the world recovered from that shock when it was again called on to mourn with us the death of an American president.

On July 2, 1881, as the American people were preparing to celebrate the one hundred and fifth anniversary of their independence, a shock was sent through this country by the news that President James A. Garfield had been shot and seriously wounded. For two months the country held its breath in suspense as the president alternated between life and death. Finally on Sept. 19, 1881, the second of our martyred presidents gave up the struggle. His assailant was hanged.

Garfield was shot in the Pennsylvania railroad station in Washington as he was waiting for a train. He was accompanied by James G. Blaine, his secretary of state. Two bullets struck the president, the fatal one piercing his back and penetrating the liver. Mr. Garfield was first taken to the White House and later removed to Elberon, N. J.

Lawrence, who tried to shoot President Jackson, was undoubtedly insane. Booth may have been of normal mind, though there is little doubt that he was drunk crazed as well as maddened by the fancied wrongs of the south. In the case of Charles Julius Guiteau, whose bullet killed President Garfield, no doubt exists as to his sanity, and it is still contended that the man was not mentally responsible for his actions. He had been a persistent but unsuccessful applicant for office and deemed himself slighted by the president. Guiteau deemed himself as a lawyer, a politician and a theologian.

The slayer of President Lincoln made a desperate attempt to escape the consequences of his act, although in his leap from the president's box to the stage he had fractured his leg. Although the evidence that he had been overtaken and killed while resisting United States troops was conclusive, for a long time rumors that he had really escaped were in circulation. It was even said that various persons recognized Booth while abroad. Guiteau's attempt to leave the railroad station was easily frustrated, and the police secured him within a very short time after he had fired at the president. Czolgosz's treatment at the hands of the crowd before the soldiers surrounding the late president rescued him precluded all possibility of escape.

Czolgosz's motive differs from that of any of the three others. Lawrence

LEON CZOLGOSZ.

was animated, as he in his insanity thought, by personal wrongs. Booth's motive was that of the monomaniac, brooding over the supposed wrongs of his country and crazed by drink. Guiteau, insane or not, was moved to his foul deed by personal disappointment in not receiving an office. His hanging has ended the debates as to his sanity, though despite the verdict of the jury the cooler judgment of these latter days will probably confirm the hypothesis that he was insane. Czolgosz, however, is unquestionably sane, and the death punishment which he will meet by the electrical chair will be all too inadequate.

THE MILBURN HOUSE

SCENE OF OUR THIRD MARTYRED PRESIDENT'S LAST HOURS.

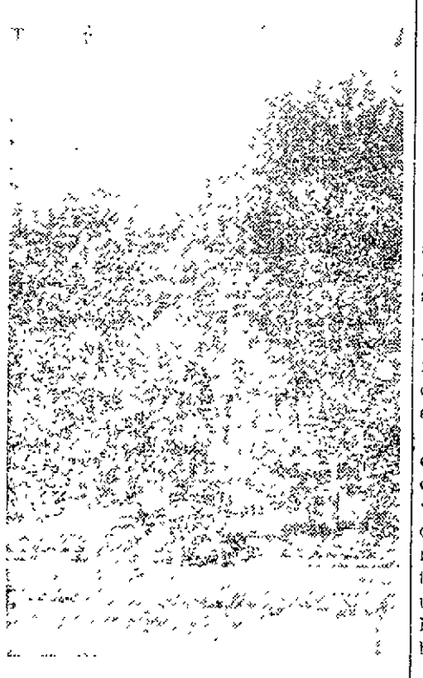
Home of the President of Pan-American Exposition, Where the Sad Ending of the Recent Tragedy Took Place.

A pathetic and historic interest will henceforth be attached to the house in Buffalo where the late President McKinley was taken after he had been stricken by the assassin's bullets, where he fought a brave but unavailing struggle with the great conqueror and where he finally passed away. This house is the home of Mr. John G. Milburn, president of the Pan-American exposition. It was to Mr. Milburn's home that Mr. McKinley and his wife went as guests on their arrival at Buffalo.

The house is encircled by lawns. It is a three story, dark green brick structure of wide dimensions, situated on the west side of Delaware avenue, near Ferry street. A well kept lawn sixty feet in width slopes down to the sidewalk. A strip of green, a hedge and then a driveway separate the house on the south. In the rear another lawn reaches to the Milburn barn, and to the north that of Mr. Milburn's nearest neighbor lies between the two houses. The Milburn house is not new and was remodeled by its owner last year.

President McKinley, his wife and the doctors and nurses attending the couple received undisturbed possession of the Milburn house immediately after the shooting. The president's suit of rooms was excellently adapted to the needs of a sickroom. It was the second floor of the new northern portion of the house. The lower floor opens off the main hall and consists of the library, reception rooms and a rear room lately used as a bedroom. The second floor opens off a long hall leading from the main stairway.

On the second floor are three rooms extending along the north side of the old house. The house faces east. The first of the three chambers is a sitting room, and the second room is the one in which the president died. Between it and the sitting room is a bath



THE MILBURN HOUSE BUFFALO

room. The third room was used as a resting and retiring place for the nurses. In this were kept the medicines and instruments used.

Although the president's sickroom had been fitted up with a view to entertaining distinguished visitors to the exposition and contained a brass and gold bedstead, the president did not occupy the latter. He rested on a regulation iron hospital cot brought to the Milburn house from the hospital to which he was first taken. It was reported a few days after the shooting that Mr. McKinley facetiously commented on the narrowness of the bed, saying that it was no wider than a bunk on a man-of-war. He thought he deserved better treatment, he laughingly complained, as commander in chief of the navy.

Mrs. McKinley occupied a smaller suit in the new south wing on the opposite side of the house. Her rooms were splendidly appointed, for Mr. Milburn spared neither trouble nor expense to make his distinguished guests as comfortable as possible. Mrs. McKinley's rooms communicated directly with those of her husband. Mr. Milburn gave up his house entirely to the use of the president and took up his residence with a friend.

The late president's host is probably the best known man in the city of Buffalo. He is one of the leading attorneys of New York state and has enjoyed about all the honors that the Buffalo bar, its social life and its professional organizations can bestow. His election as president of Buffalo's great exposition marked the culminating point of his influence and popularity.

Mr. Milburn is a native of England and is just fifty years of age. He was educated in private schools in England and came to this country about thirty years ago. He studied law in Batavia, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in 1874. He is counsel for the defendant in the Molineux murder case. Mr. Milburn is an athletic, rosy cheeked man of the sunniest temperament imaginable. He and Mr. McKinley took an immense liking to each other, and the late president has no more sincere mourner than he.

Makes Him Be Happy.

Mrs. Older—I hope you and your husband live happily together.

Mrs. Streckumm—I should say we do. I'd just like to see him try to live unhappily with me.—Philadelphia Record.

MENTOR OF CZOLGOSZ.

Emma Goldman, Whose Words Fired the Assassin's Brain.

Emma Goldman, who, according to Leon Czolgosz, inspired him with the desire to assassinate the president, is known from New York to San Francisco as the "Queen of the Anarchists." Another title that her writings and lectures have gained for her is that of "The Little Firebrand." The "little" refers to her size, while the "firebrand" has reference to the incendiary character of her utterances.

Although Miss Goldman is a persistent and uncompromising enemy of law and order, there is about her personality no suggestion of the virago. She is a short, "dumpy" woman, whose facial appearance, while far from beautiful or handsome, is by no means unprepos-

EMMA GOLDMAN.

sessing. She has a pale face, a determined mouth and a firm chin, brown hair brushed smoothly from a low, broad forehead and gray eyes. Her face is intelligent, and when speaking on anarchy, her favorite topic, it lights up with a strange enthusiasm. She has suffered much for her "cause," and her face bears the mark of her varied experiences.

"The Little Firebrand" is now about thirty-three years of age. She is a Russian by birth and was educated in Germany. Her parents are poor, respectable folks who reside in Rochester, N. Y. Miss Goldman came to America about seventeen years ago, having already learned many of her pernicious doctrines. She worked for a time in New York, preaching on the advantages of anarchy in her leisure moments. The boldness of her utterances attracted the notice of the police, but she was not molested until 1893. In that year Miss Goldman was arrested, charged with inciting to riot and convicted. She was sentenced to a year's imprisonment on Blackwell's island and served ten months of the term. Since then she has been lecturing and writing on her favorite topics, denouncing with vehemence the United States government and all others.

Miss Goldman denies that she inspired Czolgosz and that she is an advocate of violence. "I have never advocated violence," she says, "but neither do I condemn the man or act who resorts to it. I look behind him for the conditions that made him possible. Perhaps under the same conditions I should have done the same. The act is noble, but it is mistaken."

SHE'S A BARONESS NOW.

Favorite German Actress Returns to America as a Baroness.

American theater goers who are familiar with the German language will have another opportunity this season of appreciating one of Germany's favorite actresses, Fraulein Hedwig Lange. Miss Lange will again be one of the leading ladies of the most prominent German theater of New York. It is possible that company will appear in other American cities.

Fraulein Lange recently returned from Germany to this country, where she had appeared last season. She came back with a title, that of the Baroness von Wrangel, for she was recently married to the bearer of the

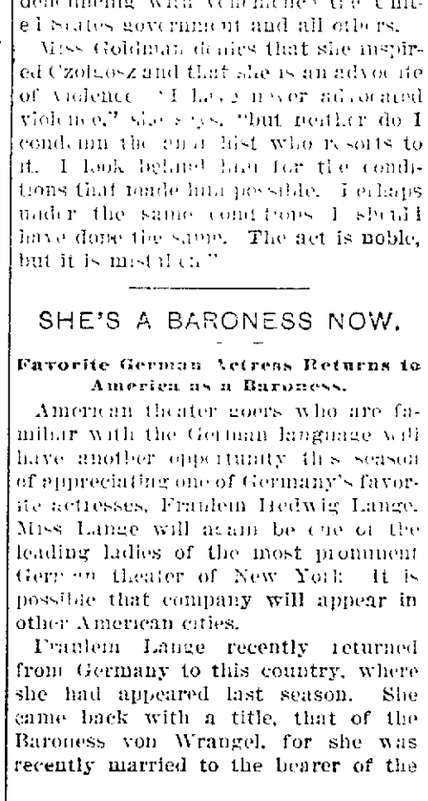


Photo by Traut, Munich.

HEDWIG LANGE (BARONESS VON WRANGEL)

name. Her husband is a member of one of the grandest of Prussian noble families. His grandfather, Field Marshal von Wrangel, was a leader of Germany's armies during the past century. The young husband of the beautiful Miss Lange has also seen much service in the German, the American and the Boer armies.

They Never Fail.

An Invalid

of the weakest type can take

Clinic Headache Wafers.

They are absolutely harmless, easy to take, speedy and sure—a true heart tonic. All druggists. 10 cents.

CLINIC PHARMACAL CO.
TORONTO, OHIO.

Duff's College

Gives a bread-winning education, fitting young men for actual duties of life. For circulars, address P. DUFF & SONS,

Pittsburg, Pa

SPENCERIAN Business College

and Shorthand School, Cleveland, Ohio. Established in 1848. Oldest, largest, and best school. First Bryant and Stratton College, experienced teachers; superior course of study, 36,000 former students, 600 calls last year for office help, new building on Euclid Ave. Elegant catalogue free.

Pennsylvania College for Women

Ess' End, Pittsburg, Pa.

32nd year begins Sept 17th, 1901. Thorough College Course. Curriculum equal to the best. Preparatory Course. Music, Art. Situation combines beauty and space of country with city advantages. Gymnasium, tennis, golf. For information address Rev. Chalmers Martin, D. D., President

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Send 10 cents for 12 assorted pens. THE ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. 26 John St., New York.

THE INDEPENDENT contains the cream of the Court News Now is the time to subscribe,

TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Under the new schedule in effect, May 26, trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon.

For the East—2:12, 4:39, 8 05 a. m. 1:12, 4:26, 7.55, 10.22 p. m.

For the West—1 12, 8 25, 10.00, 10:10 a. m., 5 42, 9 35 p. m.

For particular information on the subject apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Agent.

FROM OHIO.

To Missouri and Tennessee Without Changing Cars.

The opening of the Akron route to Kentucky, Tennessee and the South, and to Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and the Southwest has greatly increased the traveling conveniences for residents of Northeastern Ohio. They may board the St. Louis express at Warren, Ravenna, Akron, Orrville or Millersburg and go through to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville without stepping from the train. The same convenience is offered by the Nashville express over this route, which also has coach service from the stations mentioned through Cincinnati and Louisville to points in Kentucky and Tennessee. Coach and sleeping car passengers on this train may go through to Nashville, Tenn., without change.

The through service is particularly convenient for persons wishing to make trips between Northeastern Ohio and the Southeast and South. Information about time of through trains, fares and other particulars may be ascertained by communicating with ticket agents of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railway and Pennsylvania lines, or by addressing C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agent, Cleveland, O.

Off For Buffalo

C., L. & W. morning No. 4 makes immediate connections at Cleveland with L. S. & M. S. fast train, arriving at Buffalo 3:55 p. m.

Reduced Fares to California Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Special low rate tickets to San Francisco, account General Convention Episcopal Church, will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines Sept. 18th to 26th, inclusive, also on Sept 27th for trains reaching Chicago or St. Louis that date. For further information see Ticket Agents of Pennsylvania Lines.

"Best Liked When Best Known."

What? The D. & C., the coast line to Mackinac. Spend your outing on the Great Lakes, visiting Picturesque Mackinac, the hub of the inland seas, where cool breezes blow and black bass bite. Send 2c. for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

Want Column ads. pay. Try it.

C. A. & C. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.		502	588	528	504
		a m	p m	p m	a m
CLEVELAND	lv	*8 10	*1 20	*7 20	.....
Hudson		9 08	2 28	8 25	*10 45
AKRON	ar	9 35	2 58	8 55	11 10
	lv	9 35	2 58	8 55	11 10
Barberton		9 40	3 10	9 13	*11 30
ORRVILLE	ar	10 25	3 55	9 53	508
	lv	10 30	3 56	10 03	a m
Millersburg		11 12	4 40	10 47	*5 45
Mt. Vernon		12 32	6 05	12 15	7 10
COLUMBUS	ar	*1 50	† 7 30	*1 40	*8 40
		p m	p m	a m	a m

Northbound.		527	535	503	507
		a m	a m	p m	p m
COLUMBUS	lv	*12 40	*6 55	*12 05	*5 35
Mt. Vernon		2 25	8 28	1 30	7 10
Millersburg		3 55	9 4	2 44	*8 35
ORRVILLE	ar	4 45	10 30	3 33	505
	lv	4 55	10 40	3 33	p m
Barberton		5 28	11 18	4 07	*4 00
AKRON	ar	5 55	11 38	4 25	4 17
	lv	6 05	11 38	4 25	4 17
Hudson		6 35	12 05	4 58	*4 43
CLEVELAND	ar	*7 30	1 05	*5 50	.....
		a m	p m	p m	p m

Train for Warsaw, Trinway, Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:12 a. m. week days.
*Every day †Week days only.
E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. Agt., Pittsburg, Pa.

The Indian and the Northwest.

A handsomely illustrated book just issued, bound in cloth and containing 115 pages of interesting historical data relating to the settlement of the great Northwest, with fine half-tone engravings of Black Hawk, Sitting Bull, Red Cloud and other noted chiefs; Custer's battleground and ten colored map plates showing location of the various tribes dating back to 1600. A careful review of the book impresses one that it is a valued contribution to the history of these early pioneers, and a copy should be in every library. Price, 50 cents per copy. Mailed postage prepaid upon receipt of this amount by W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Reduced Rates to California, Queen & Crescent.

Special reduced rates to California, Queen & Crescent route. Great opportunity to visit the Pacific coast. Quick schedules and excellent train service. Ask Queen & Crescent ticket agents or address W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, for particulars.

The Correct Population of Cities and Towns in the Northwest,

Located along the line of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, is shown in a booklet just issued by that Company. Copy may be obtained by sending stamp to W. B. Kniskern, 22 Fifth Ave. Chicago.

New Schedule on the W. & L. E. R'y to Take Effect Sunday, June 9.

Eastbound—No 7, 9 15 a. m.; No 1, 1.57 p. m.; No. 3, 6.35 p. m.

Westbound—No 4, 10.10 a. m., No. 2, 4.50 p. m., No. 8, 7:15 p. m., stops here.

Above time is leaving time at Massillon.

Trains 7, 3, 4 and 8, daily.

Trains 1 and 2, daily except Sunday.

Parlor cars will run on trains 2 and 3 week days, and on Sundays on trains 3 and 4. W. R. HANSEN, Agt.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect June 9, 1901.

Southbound (down)				Lorain Branch			Northbound (up)
p m	p m	a m			p m	a m	p m
1	13	11			19	14	18
6 0	1 0	6 30		Lorain	2 25	11 15	7 55
6	1	7		Elyria	3 12	11 00	7 41
6	1 15	7 01		Gratton	2 57	10 45	7 23
5 50	2 1	7 50		Chester Junct	2 37	10 25	7 05
5		11		Main Line	2	4	8
a. m.					a. m.		
5 55	1 3	7 20		Cleveland	8 30	11 15	6 00
6 31	8 4	7 31		Brooklyn	8 17	11 01	5 46
7	2 37	8 21		Chester Junct	7 27	10 25	5 00
7 15	2 10	8 3		Medina	7 16	10 11	4 48
7 27	2 50	8 41		C. Lake	7 02	10 00	4 35
7 37	3 50	8 50		Seville	6 52	9 50	4 26
7 4	3 09	8 56		Sterling	6 46	9 50	4 20
8 01	3 23	9 16		Warwick	6 2	9 50	3 58
8 15	3 37	9 27		Canal Fulton	6 18	9 23	3 48
8 35	3 5	9 40		Ar. Dep.	6 00	9 05	3 30
				Massillon			
8 55	3 5	9 43		Ar. Dept	6 00	9 0	8 30
8 51	4 08	9 59		Justus	5 4	8 56	3 13
9 20	4 37	10 30		Canal Dover	5 15	8 20	2 44
9 27	4 4	10 37		N Philadelphia	5 08	8 13	2 37
9 45	5 00	0 55		Uhrichsville	4 50	7 55	2 20
.....	6 0	12 0		Flushing	.....	8 57	1 20
	7 0	1 0		Bridgeport	.....	6 00	12 20
p m	p m	a m			a. m.	a. m.	p. m.

Bridgeport Accommodation	North p m	South a m
Massillon	7 50	6 30
Justus	7 33	6 49
Canal Dover	7 03	7 21
New Philadelphia	6 55	7 28
Uhrichsville	6 38	7 43
Flushing	5 31	8 52
Bridgeport	4 30	10 00

Sunday trains at Massillon, northbound, 7:20 a. m., 3:30 p. m. arriving 7.50 p. m. Southbound—6:30 a. m., 9:41 a. m. 8:35 p. m. Electric cars between Bridgeport, Bellaire Martin's Ferry and Wheeling. M. G. CARPEL, G. P. A., Cleveland, O.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Monday, June 24, 1901, Interuaban trains will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	11 30 a m	5 30 p m
*6 06 a m	12 00 p m	6 06 p m
6 54 a m	12 54 p m	6 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m	8 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m	8 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m	10 30 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m	

*Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 6 30 a. m. connect for the Lake.

For special service, rates and information apply to L. O'TOOL, Supt. Canton, O., or F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt. Massillon, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R. "B. & O. System."

Taking Effect May 19, 1901.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 46	* No. 4.	† No. 6.	* No. 10	* No. 8
Massillon	A. M.	A. 7 30	A 10 30	P 3 30	P. 6 30
Canton	5 45	8 15	P 12 01	4 19	7 40
Akron	6 45	9 05	1 00	4 10	8 35
Cleveland	8 15	10 00	2 10	5 45	9 [illegible]

SOUTH BOUND.

	† No. 7.	† No. 3.	* No. 5.	* No. 9.	No. [illegible]
Cleveland	A. 7 25	A 11 00	P 11 20	P 3 95	P. 6 55
Akron	9 05	P 12 20	12 15	4 35	7 30
Canton	9 41	1 08	1 15	5 44	8 [illegible]
Massillon	10 30	2 10	.....	6 2	8 55

*Daily †Daily except Sunday.
C. W. BRIEDER, Agent, Main

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

BEAUMONT OIL FIELDS.

Low Rates, Direct Line, Excellent Train Service via Queen & Crescent Route.

W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

All patrons of THE INDEPENDENT are requested to furnish copy for their advertisements not later than 9:30 a. m. of the day on which they are to appear. When sent in at a later hour, it may be necessary to delay their publication until the following day.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LIFE OF M'KINLEY.

Discussed in all its Sides and Phases.

SUNDAY MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Solution of Present Problems Said to Lie in Law, Education and Christianity—McKinley's Death Will Turn Many to Christ—The Statesman is Dead, but the Saint Still Lives.

A memorial service for the late President McKinley was held at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning, short addresses being made by the Rev J. F. Clokey, Prof. E. A. Jones and State Representative C. W. Metzgar. The pastor and Mr Jones dwelt upon McKinley's life generally. Mr. Metzgar discussed his political life.

At this service there was also a responsive reading, led by the Rev. Faris Brown, of Tiro, O. Mr. Brown also offered prayer. A quartette sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was rendered by the organist.

In the evening the Rev. Mr. Clokey's discourse had to do with the problems which now confront the nation. Law, education and christianity, he said form the only solution.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH.

"William McKinley, the statesman, is dead," said the Rev. C. M. Roberts in his memorial sermon at St. Timothy's church Sunday morning, "William McKinley, the saint, is alive for evermore." Continuing, Mr. Roberts said in part: "His life was one long battle for the right. His death was a victory beyond compare. For thirty years he spoke to us with the eloquence of a wise statesman; in one hour he preached the noblest sermon that has been heard in one thousand years. I turn to my Bible for a text which shall characterize him, and I am lost—not because the word of God is barren when I would speak of him—but because under the influence and in the light of his matchless character it has become alive. The word of God in the book and the word of God in his life speak together, and the sermon is divine. We have been laying corner stones for the temple of liberty. Washington laid one when he made it possible for a free nation to exist on the earth; Lincoln laid one when he made it possible that the whole nation should be free. McKinley laid one when he made it possible that the whole world should be free. When Washington died, the nation mourned; when Lincoln died the Germanic race mourned; when McKinley died the whole world wrapped itself in gloom and would not be comforted. We have been laying corner stones. Three of them are saints of the American people, the fourth, and the chiefest, is Christ. The work is done. Upon these we will rear our temple of liberty which shall fill the earth, and in it all men shall stand and be free."

The congregation present at the memorial service was one of the largets in the history of the church.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

The Rev. L. H. Burry, of St. Paul's Lutheran church, took the text for his McKinley memorial sermon from Luke: "Nevertheless, not my will, but Thy will be done." Mr. Burry, after a reference to the events of the past two weeks, said: "This is no time for partisan feelings. We may have our preferences on election, and it is rightly so, but when a man has been chosen to the office of President of the United States, it makes a difference in our relation to him. He thereby becomes the anointed of God; he rules in God's stead, and by God's appointment and through him God rules among us. On the other hand, when a man is lifted up to that high position by his fellow countrymen he represents the nation, and the man who strikes at him strikes not only at the authority of Almighty God, but at our nation, and every man, woman and child in that nation. President McKinley was a God-fearing man, a praying man, and here, as former President Cleveland, in a recent address said, was the key to his successful career.

"There are times when even an assassin may awaken some sympathy for himself. Could a man have been found to remove Nero, what a liberator he would have been! But here is a case where a good man was removed by an Anarchist. We mourn the loss of our President because it was so utterly inexcusable, and if anything can make it more heinous I would say it was done at a moment when there was an international celebration of human progress and good will among men. Truly it was the will of the American people that he should be spared, but God willed it otherwise. Not that God willed that he should be shot, or that an Anarchist should be his tool, but for some reason in his inscrutable Providence God looked away as it were and tolerated the deed, just as Job, Joseph and even Jesus Christ in Gethsemane suffered. Why, we do not know. In answer to our question I can only hear the words of Christ to Peter, 'What I do now ye know not; but ye shall know hereafter.'

"Let us say, 'His will not ours be done,' accordingly kiss the rod. Let us also pray that the wicked counsel of anarchy may be stamped out. While we look back in tears and sorrow, let us not forget him whom God has raised up in his stead, President Roosevelt. Without the blessings of Almighty God he must fail. Shall the American people lift and bear him up on their hands of prayer? It is the will of God."

FIRST REFORMED CHURCH.

"The dying word of William McKinley should bring souls to God," said the Rev. O. P. Foust in the course of his sermon at the First Reformed church Sunday morning, "and thus 'all things work together for good.' When struck by the assassin's bullet there was no thought of worldly achievements in Mr. McKinley's mind, but of God and love. His death shows us that the world's honors are no proof against it, and that the only lasting, abiding honor is of God.

"William McKinley will be honored for his greatness as a man; revered for his faithfulness as a husband; cherished as a patriot and soldier; respected for his skill as a lawyer; esteemed for his statesmanship as President of the United States; but, above all, idealized for his love for God's services. 'It is God's way; His will be done.' Hearer, you are looking for the ideal, find it in the man that loves God's house."

HORSE RUNS AWAY

And a Farmer and a Little Girl are Injured.

THE CARRIAGE OVERTURNED.

Ora Lichtenwalter and Sylvia Metz the Occupants—The Former has a Shoulder and Wrist Fractured—Girl's Arm was Broken and Bad Cuts About the Face.

Ora Lichtenwalter, a Jackson township farmer, and Sylvia Metz, a little girl relative, were driving in Akron street at 7 o'clock Saturday evening. Their horse, frightening at a street car, dashed down Cherry street, overturned the carriage at the intersection of Prospect, broke out of its harness and continued on at breakneck speed till it reached the downtown districts, where it was captured.

The occupants of the vehicle were hurled into the street. Mr. Lichtenwalter sustained a fractured shoulder, one of the bones of a wrist was broken and he was cut and bruised from head to foot.

The Metz child had an arm broken and was badly cut about the face.

People of the neighborhood assisted the injured persons into the residence of Henry Shriver, whither Drs. D. S. Gardner and A. A. Hallock were summoned. Later the injured were removed to their homes.

A Night of Terror.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham, of Machias, Me., when the doctors said she would die of pneumonia before morning" writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her." This Marvelous medicine is guaranted to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung Diseases. Only 50 and $1.00. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Stood Death Off.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once tooled a grave digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was entirely cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life. This remedy expels malarial, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These Pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

A Shocking Calamity

"Lately befell a railroad laborer," writes Dr. A. Kellet, of Williford, Ark. "His foot was badly crushed, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly cured him. It's simply wonderful for Burns, Boils, Piles and Skin eruptions. It's the world's champion healer. Cure guaranteed. 25c. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Coroner's Verdict in Case of J. M. Bayliss.

ASPHYXIATED IN HIS ROOM.

Had Been Dead Six Hours When Found—A Strong Odor of Gas, Evidently Having its Source in Mr. Bayliss's Room, Led the Boarding-House Keeper to Have the Door Forced in.

Funeral services for the late James M. Bayliss, whose death occurred at Washington Friday morning, were held at the home of the deceased's sister, Mrs. E. G. Willison, in Pine street, Sunday afternoon. The Rev. C. M. Roberts officiated. The pall bearers were William Atwater, William Heitzman, J. M. Schuckers, S. R. Weirich, E. S. Howells and Harry Beatty. Burial took place at the Massillon cemetery. There were many beautiful floral tributes, including one from the employes of the census office, where Mr. Bayliss held a clerkship.

The mystery surrounding Mr. Bayliss's death will probably never be cleared away. The verdict of the coroner was accidental death, and not suicide, as was first supposed. It is believed that Mr. Bayliss retired with the gas burning, and that the gas was momentarily shut off or was extinguished by a sudden opening or shutting of a door.

The following account from Washington appeared in the Saturday Cincinnati and othlr papers:

"The dead body of James Bayliss, a clerk in the census office, was found in a room occupied by him. Death was undoubtedly the result of suffocation with gas. The proprietress of the boarding house where Bayliss lived said she saw him about 9 o'clock last night, when he came in from the street and asked for some matches, which she gave him. He then passed up to his room. Early Friday afternoon, however, the smell of gas throughout the house became so noticeable that the door of Bayliss's room was forced, and he was found lying dead on the floor at the foot of the bed. The gas was turned on full, and the windows and the door closed tightly, but the transom over the door was partly opened. As soon as the body was discovered a physician was summoned. On his arrival he expressed the opinion that the man had been dead about six hours."

Bayliss's life was insured for $5,000, the policy being made out to his wife and family, from whom he had been separated for several years. The policy had been kept up by Mrs. Bayliss.

THE SYNDICATE'S PLAN.

Electric Line From This City to Wheeling.

Work on the Cleveland-Canton trolley road, which is practically an extension of the Northern Ohio Traction Company's property, is being pushed to completion. It is the ultimate intention of the Everett-Moore syndicate to establish a coal road that will enter the Massillon coal district. The Cleveland-Canton line will be built with this end in view. The tracks of the Northern Ohio Traction Company will be paralleled as far as Akron, which will make a double track road that will be one of the finest in the country. The Northern Ohio Traction Company recently ran up against a snag in Massillon, when the authorities declared that tracks should not be laid on Main street. Manager Currie announced his ultimatum, which was that unless the tracks were allowed on Main street, the company would not come into Massillon at all. The difficulty has not yet been straightened out.

The general scheme of the Everett-Moore syndicate is to build to Massillon and then to Wheeling. Options, it is stated, have been secured on several small lines in that part of the state, and early next year construction work on the connecting link will be taken up.—Cleveland Leader.

He Owes His Life to the Forethought of a Companion.

While on a camping trip in Webster county, Mr. S. I. Stump, of Normantown, W. Va., had a severe attack of bloody flux. He says, "I firmly believe that I owe my life to the forethought of one of the company who had taken along a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." Moral—Procure a bottle of this remedy before leaving home. It cannot be obtained when on a hunting, fishing or prospecting trip. Neither can it be obtained while on board the cars or steamship, and at such times and places it is most likely to be needed. The safe way is to have it with you. Thousands of travelers never leave home on a journey without it. For sale by E. S Craig, J. J. Baltzly and Rider & Snyder.

THE CRUISER "CLEVELAND."

Senator Hanna's Daughter Will Christen It.

Bath, Me., Sept. 23.—The launching of the cruiser Cleveland, scheduled for Sept. 28, will not be postponed on account of the death of the President, as was expected, but it will take place next Saturday at noon. The boat will be christened by Miss Ruth Hanna and she will be accompanied by her father, Senator Hanna, and delegates from the Cleveland city government and board of trade. Senators Frye and Hale, Representative Littlefield and Gov. Hill and staff have singified their intention to be present and after the launching a lunch will be served in their honor.

CZOLGOSZ PLEADED GUILTY.

Buffalo, Sept. 23.—The trial of Cozlgosz began before Judge M. White this morning. A close scrutiny is kept over every one entering the court room. The prisoner pleaded guilty, but under the law the trial had to proceed.

Neuralgia.

The Prayer of a Nerve for More Blood.

Neuralgia may attack any part of the body but most frequently occurs where the nerves are most abundant.

In the head.

In the face.

Sometimes the heart nerves seem to twist.

Twinging rheumatic pains of the extremities.

Sharp and intense at times.

In the intervals dull and heavy.

Neuralgia is the result of impoverished blood, caused by impairment of the nerves—a lack of nerve force.

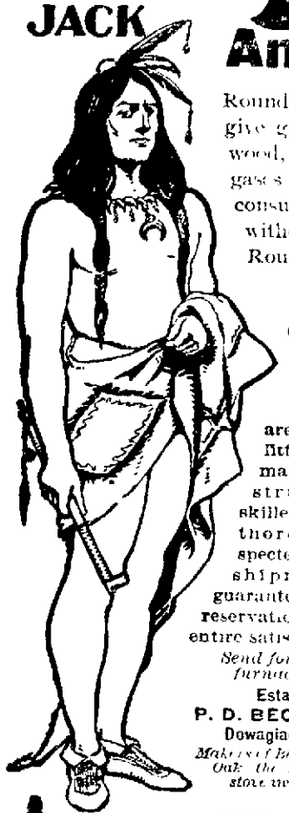
It is a disease of the nerve centers, and the pains accompanying it are a prayer for better nourishment. They are the danger signals which warn you against a total collapse of the nervous system.

Liniments and all external applications can only give temporary relief. Permanent cure cannot possibly come until the nerve centers are thoroughly revitalized by Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills. The beneficial effects of this great nerve restorative are felt thrilling through the nerve fibres as week by week and month by month the nerve force of the body is restored. Women afflicted with diseases peculiar to their sex are frequently great sufferers from neuralgia. Dr. Chase's Nerve Pills positively cure both these disorders by filling the nervous system with new vigor and life. 50 cents a box at all dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chaes Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The genuine has portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on each package.

Mrs. J. H. Warrick, of No. 280 Philadelphia st., Indiana, Pa., says: "I can recommend Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Pills to anyone who suffers as I did with nervous sick headache—neuralgia of the head and a weakened stomach digestion. They stopped the headache, the neuralgia disappeared and with it the stomach trouble."

For sale by E. S. Craig.

DOE WAH JACK



Any Kind of Fuel

Round Oak Furnaces burn any kind of fuel, give great heat, and hold fire 12 hours with wood, 24 hours with coal. All of the fuel—the gases from the fire and the black smoke—is consumed, an economy of fuel impossible without the characteristic principle of Round Oak Furnaces.

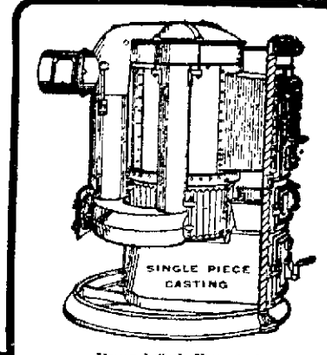
Round Oak Furnaces

are very easy of operation and require but little attention. They are made of the best materials, constructed by skilled workmen, thoroughly inspected before shipment—and guaranteed without reservation to give entire satisfaction.

Send for our free furnace book.

Estate of
P. D. BECKWITH,
Dowagiac, Mich.

Makers of fuel with this Round Oak the most famous stove in the world.



Round Oak Furnace with outer casing removed.

Round Oak Furnaces are for sale in Massillon by A. J. Paul.

Peaches, Peaches, Peaches!

Will have a large shipment tomorrow. Will sell cheap. Come and get prices.

S. F. WEFLER.

ARTHORST & Co.

QUARRY.

BRICK. - - BRICK.

Massillon, O.

THE BEE HIVE

Fashionable Fall Dress Goods!

THE BEE HIVE

OUR great stock of Dress Materials for fall consists of the latest and choicest weaves in black and colors. Every desirable fabric is included in the large and attractive displays. All bought so that we can offer you unusual saving opportunities.

Heavy Skirtings and Suitings.

A nice assortment of cloths in gray, blue and browns, 30 inches wide, unusually cheap at the price .... **25c** yard

Heavy Kersey for Skirts—mixed grays, 32 inches wide ... .**50c** yard

Extra good quality Kerseys in all the new fall shades, 54 inches wide . **$1.00** yard

Dress Materials.

A large assortment of Dress Goods, in Camels Hair and Plain Cloths, 54 inches wide. .... **75c** yard

Complete showing of the new Jamestowns, in Serges, Cheviots, Hop-Sacking, Prunellas, Granite Cloths and Poplins, ranging in price from **50c** to **$1.98** yard

Silks.

The new Silks for fall embrace a large assortment of all the newest weaves and colorings for the fall season.

We show a 22 inch Wash Taffeta, in all the leading shades, at.... .....**90c** yard

Best quality in black and colored Taffetas we have ever shown ....**75c** yard

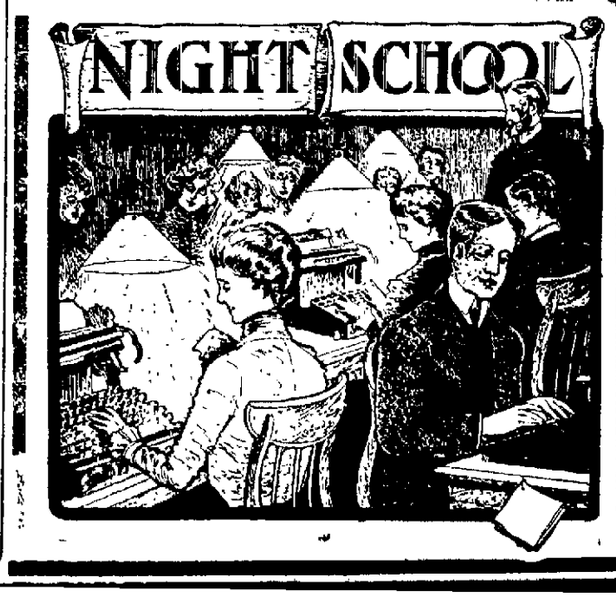
Black Peau de Soie, regular one dollar goods.... ....**59c** yard

A large line of Fancy Nets, in black, white and cream, for evening gowns, with beautiful trimmings to match.

Waist Materials.

French Flannels in plain colors and fancy figures, choice new goods, worth 75c, at ....**49c** and **59c** yard

ALLMAN & PUTMAN. ALLMAN & PUTMAN.



Night School

—AT THE—

Massillon Actual Business College opens Monday, Sept 23rd. All old students having courses unfinished are requested to be present.

Wise Young Men and Women

improve their spare moments by taking one or more of our several courses at evening school. We teach the same studies at night that are taught during the day. If you are ambitious and desire to better your position in life, don't fail to call at the office. We will take pleasure in showing you the different departments of the school and will also explain our different courses of study.

Don't be so Foolish as to try to get a business education by mail. It will simply be a waste of time and money. Office open day and evening.

H. G. Yocum, Mgr.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE NEWS OF THE CAPITAL

Sudden Death of Judge Jere Wilson.

SCHLEY'S SENIOR COUNSEL.

Investigation Being Made of Panic at the Capital During the State Funeral of President McKinley.

Washington, Sept. 25.—Jeremiah Morrow Wilson, principal counsel for Rear Admiral Schley, and one of the leading lawyers of Washington, died suddenly in his apartments in the Shoreham Hotel shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday. Heart failure, superinduced by an acute attack of indigestion, coupled with Bright's disease, caused his death. Although somewhat indisposed last night and this morning, the end came unexpectedly, as he was in conference with his associate counsel in the Schley case scarcely an hour before he died. He leaves a son, Charles S. Wilson, who has been associated with him in the law business, and a daughter, Mrs. William Haywood, of this city.

Judge Wilson, was a native of Ohio, and was 73 years old. Early in life he removed to Indiana, where he served with distinction on the common pleas and circuit court benches. He represented an Indiana district in the Forty-second and Forty-third congresses, serving as chairman respectively of the house committees on the judiciary and the District of Columbia. After his retirement from congress he formed a partnership with an associate in congress, Judge Shellabarger, and the firm soon took rank at the very front of the Washington bar.

Official advices received by the state department from the United States consul at Colon say that on September 3 he received from the Colombian insurgent commander a letter announcing a contemplated attack upon Colon. The letter was sent immediately to the commander of the United States gunboat Machias. The consul informed the insurgent commander by letter that any interference with the free transit of the isthmus would be a violation of the treaty rights of the United States, and that this government would act accordingly. Subsequently, upon the arrival of a small force of Colombian troops, the insurgent force decamped. The government troops, instead of waiting a rebel attack on the town, had moved toward the rebel position and an engagement was imminent. Property belonging to American residents has been impressed by the insurgents. The consul has advised Americans whose property is taken to prepare affidavits in order that well-supported claims may be presented.

Because of the publication of the facts concerning the army's management of President McKinley's state funeral, Acting Secretary of War Sanger has ordered an investigation of the whole affair. He has called for statements from all the officers of the army involved, particularly with reference to the panic on the Capitol steps, in which scores of persons were injured. General Randolph, chief of the artillery corps, who had charge of the arrangements at the Capitol, has declined to make any statement for publication until after he submits his official report. He holds that his duties applied solely to the reception of the remains at the Capitol and their care in the building until removed to the railroad station. Major General Brooke, commanding the Department of the East, who was in command of the entire escort, has also been asked for a statement. It is claimed by the local police that an officer of rank riding at the head of the military escort ordered the 15 mounted policemen away from the plaza where they had been stationed to preserve order. Immediately after their departure and the substitution of the marines the panic occurred.

BACKING THE COLUMBIA.

Americans Confident They Will Hold the Cup.

New York, Sept. 25.—Betting on the cup races, while it has not reached any magnitude as yet, is nevertheless giving evidence of interest and confidence on the part of those who believe the Columbia is the better boat. Shamrock money five to four, with the Columbia at the big end, is around in plenty, though the actual amounts so far recorded as having been wagered are small. One firm of brokers is offering $10,000 to $8,000 that the Columbia will hold the cup, and up to last night none of the Shamrock people had appeared to take up the offer. A number of minor bets, at the same odds, have been placed on the Stock Exchange.

A NEW OCEAN CABLE.

It Will be 8,500 Miles in Length.

New York, Sept. 25.—The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has been incorporated at Albany, with a capital stock of $100,000 by the following named gentlemen: John W. Mackey, Edward C. Pratt, Albert Beck, George G. Ward, Albert B. Chandler, and William W. Cook. Respecting the purposes and prospects of the new company Mr. Mackey said today that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company had been organized for the purpose of laying a sub-marine cable from California to the Philippine Islands by way of Honolulu, in the Hawaiian Islands. The length of the cable will be about 8,500 miles, the part to be first laid to be between California and the Hawaiian Islands. This portion, Mr. Mackay expects, will be in operation within nine months. The time required for the laying of the remainder of the cable from the Hawaiian Islands to the Philippine Islands will depend upon how quickly the cable can be manufactured, but Mr. Mackay believes the whole cable will be completed within two years from this date. On August 23 Mr. Mackay made application to the United States government for landing rights in California and the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippine Islands.

The new company, Mr. Mackay announces, is willing to lay the cable on the same terms and conditions at San Francisco, Honolulu, and Manila, so far as landing rights are concerned, as were imposed by the United States government on the cable lines which have been landed on the Atlantic Coast of the United States. The new company does not ask any subsidy or any guarantee, which is Mr. Mackay's reason for believing there will be no trouble in agreeing with the government on the terms and conditions upon which the cable will be landed.

The new cable, when it reaches the Philippines, will connect at that point with the present sub-marine cable running frm the Philippines to Japan, and also the cable running from the Philippines to China. A direct cable route from China and Japan to the United States will thereby be established. At present cablegrams from China to the United States have to be sent by way of Europe. Mr. Mackay said that the present cable rates from the United States to the Philippines and to China and Japan would be reduced when the new cable is laid, from 30 to 60 per cent.

WAR AGAINST ANARCHISTS.

Association of Chiefs of Police Discussing Methods.

Washington, Sept. 25.—A world-wide combination of police chiefs will be urged by the association of which those in the United States and Canada are members, with the purpose of instituting a systematic war on anarchy. In response to the circular letter sent out by Major Sylvester, as president of the association, immediately after the shooting of President McKinley, asking the authority of the board of governors to invite the chiefs of police of Europe to become members, a number of interesting replies, filled with valuable suggestions, have been received. The preparation of the invitation to chiefs of police in the important cities of the world is now occupying the attention of Major Sylvester. These will not only be sent direct, but the co-operation of the state department will be asked in sending the invitations broadcast through the various United States consuls.

THE BOARD RESUMES.

Judge Wilson's Death Causes No Delay.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The Schley court of inquiry resumed at the usual hour this morning. Machinist Claxton was the first witness on the stand, and testified to the stopping of the engines of the Texas during the engagement at Santiago.

No delay will be caused on account of Judge Wilson's death, further than an adjournment for the funeral.

"My Family Doctor."

Blue Island, Ill., Jan. 14th, 1901.

Messrs Ely Bros:—I have used your Cream Balm in my family for nine years and it has become my family doctor for colds in the head. I use it freely on my children. It is a Godsend to children as they are troubled more or less Yours respectfully,

J KIMBALL

Judge for yourself A trial size can be had for the small sum of 10 cents Supplied by druggists or mailed by Ely Brothers, 56 Warren St., New York Full size, 50 cents.

A never failing cure for cuts, burns, scalds, ulcers, wounds and sores is DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. A most soothing and healing remedy for all skin affections. Accept only the genuine Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont street; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

Don't let the little ones suffer from eczema or torturing skin diseases No need for it Doan's Ointment cures. Can't harm the most delicate skin At any drug store, 50 cents.

NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Sept. 25.—George Becket, of Sherodsville, spent last week with the Ralston family.

Mrs. John Edwards returned to her home at Barberton Sunday, after a week's visit with relatives in our village.

William Findley attended the judicial and senatorial convention at Canton last Saturday as a delegate from Youngstown Hill precinct.

William Aston and his mother were called to Wadsworth last week to attend the funeral of a relative.

Mrs. T. E. Masters and Mrs. John Sadler, of Newman, and Miss Mellie Masters, of Massillon, are attending the Pan-American exposition this week.

Don't fail to attend the Sunday school rally in our local church next Sunday morning. A special programme has been arranged for the occasion and a real good time is promised all present.

The McKinley funeral at Canton last Thursday drew nearly all of our people to that city, anxious to pay their last tribute of respect to the one they loved.

Most of our coal miners are doing very little work at present.

The typhoid fever patients in district No. 8 are improving nicely the past few days.

GENOA NEWS.

Genoa, Sept. 25.—The farmers are busy sowing wheat.

The Genoa school commenced Monday, September 16.

John Ricksecker and family, and John Stepper and family, visited Mr. and Mrs. Fred Marchand, Sunday.

Adam Knice, from Kansas City, visited in the neighborhood last week.

Miss Anna Yost's recital will be held at the Richville church, October 26.

Frank Shell will occupy the Miller property in the near future.

CAMPCREEK.

Campcreek, Spet. 24.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Flory, of Canton, visited at William Hawk's residence last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Samuel Sayers, of this place, aged 58, died last Friday at 1 o'clock p. m. The funeral was held at the Myers church Sunday afternoon, where interment took place. Her husband and two foster children survive her.

The Misses May Hall and Tracie Snyder visited at Mr. L. Glick's residence last Sunday, near Goat Hill.

Singing school was in session at Goat Hill last Sunday night.

The Rev. Mr. Berry, the Lutheran pastor at Cross Roads, will go to West Virginia on a visit some time during the week.

SIXTEEN.

Sixteen, Sept. 25.—The funeral of Ernest Davis, of Beech Grove, who was hurt at the Pocock mine Friday evening, and died Saturday evening, took place from the Sixteen church Tuesday afternoon. A large crowd of people were present and the F. of A. and the K. of P. lodges marched in a body. Interment in Sixteen cemetery.

Paul, the 12-months-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Luttrel, of near Sippo, died Sunday evening and was buried on Tuesday forenoon.

Miss Mary Yost is on the sick list.

David Myers, of Winchester, Va., is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Miss Isabel Guy spent Sunday at this place.

STANWOOD.

Stanwood, Sept. 25.—The grade to the new mine is nearing completion.

Mrs. Lucinda Burns, of West Unity, O., is visiting friends here, en route home from the Pan-American exposition.

Mr. Cyrus' Heister, of Lima, O., and Jacob Culler and wife and George Locke and wife, of Massillon, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Rose, Sunday.

Many citizens of this place attended the funeral of the late President, Thursday.

MUDBROOK.

Mudbrook, Sept. 25.—Farmers are busy sowing wheat and cutting corn.

Quite a number from this place attended the McKinley funeral.

School has begun with Jacob Surby, of McDonaldsville, as teacher.

John Stockert and John Dewalt are building additions to their houses.

Charles Dewalt has taken a clerkship in a grocery store in Akron.

Ethel Larkin has gone to attend the Nottingham school, near Cleveland.

Adella Clay and Edith McClelland are attending Buchtel college, at Akron.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Skeels and three daughters, of Lindentree, O., spent Sunday with the former's sister, Mrs. L. C. McClelland.

Joseph Royer has bought a farm near Manchester and will move in the near future.

If you want to see Patrick Larkin smile, ask him how the boy is.

NAVARRE NOTES.

Navarre, Sept. 25.—Mr. Leo Eckroad and Miss Nora Adams were married at St. Clement's church on Wednesday morning. They were attended by Will Eckroad, a brother of the groom, and Miss Cora Adams, a sister of the bride, and Louis Eckroad and Miss Kate Warth, of Massillon.

Mrs. Anna Smith died at her home in this village on September 23, aged 88 years, 6 months and 11 days. She is survived by three sons and two daughters—Jesse Smith, of Argonia, Kan.; Harmon, of Canton; Howard, of Canal Dover; Mrs. Dora Clark, of Olathe, Kan.; and Mrs. Anna Cordrey, of Navarre. Funeral on Thursday afternoon, at the Union cemetery, the Rev. Mr. Weaver officiating.

Mrs. Mercy Essig and daughter, Mrs. Tyron Simons, of Nebraska, Miss Ida Steakman, of Dayton, and Mrs. John Howard, of Pittsburg, left for their homes after a visit with Mrs. Alma Mentzer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Ricksecker left for their home in New York after a visit with friends and relatives here.

Dr. Fenner's GOLDEN RELIEF

Old Sores, Wounds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Colic, etc. A TRUE SPECIFIC IN ALL **INFLAMMATION** Sore throat, Headache (5 minutes), Toothache (1 minute), Cold Sores, Felons, etc. etc. "Colds," Forming Fevers, GRIP, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, etc.

CURES ANY PAIN INSIDE OR OUT in one to thirty minutes.

By Dealers. The 50c. size by mail 60c. Fredonia, N.Y.

For Sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

THE MARKETS.

Pittsburg, Sept. 24.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 66@67c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow shelled, 64@64½c; No. 2 yellow car, 65@66c

OATS—No. 2 white, 40¾@41c; extra No. 3 white, 39½@40¼c; regular No. 3, 39@39½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $15.00@15.25; No. 2, $13.50@14.50; No. 1 mixed hay, $11.00@11.50; hay, $10.50@11.00.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery prints, 24@24½c; do tubs, 23@23½c; Ohio and Pennsylvania creamery, 21@21½c; dairy butter, 17@18c; fresh country roll, 14@15c; cooking butter, 11@14c

CHEESE—New York full cream, 11@11½c, Ohio, 9¾@9¾c; three-fourths cream, Ohio, 9¼@9½c; Ohio Swiss, tubs, 13@14c; Wisconsin Swiss, tubs, 15@15½c; 20 pound blocks, Swiss, new, 14½c; 5-pound brick cheese, 13@13½c; limburger, new, 12@13c.

EGGS—Fresh candled, dozen, 18½@19½c; at mark, 17@18c.

POULTRY—Chickens, live hens, per lb, 10@11c; springers, 10@12c; roosters, 5@6c lb, turkeys, per lb, 7@8c; do dressed, 13@14c; hens, dressed, per lb, 13@14c; fresh spring broilers, dressed, per lb, 14@15c; geese, live, 75@$1.00 per pair; ducks, spring, 10c; dressed, 13@16c.

Pittsburg, Sept. 24.

CATTLE—Receipts light, market steady. We quote: Choice, $5.75@6.00; prime, $5.50@5.70, good, $5.20@5.50; tidy, $4.90@5.15; fair, $4.00@4.50; heifers, $2.00@4.25; oxen, $2.50@3.50, fat cows, $1.50@4.25; bulls and stags, $2.00@4.00, common to fresh cows, $20.00@55.00; good fresh cows, $35.00@50.00

HOGS—Receipts very light; market active. We quote: Prime heavies, $7.60@7.30@7.35@7.45, mediums, $7.55@7.60; heavy Yorkers, $7.40@7.50; light Yorkers, $7.30@7.35; grassers, $7.00@7.30; pigs, as to weight and quality, $6.75@7.00, skips, $5.00@6.00; roughs, $5.50@7.00

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply fair; 25 loads on sale; market steady. We quote: Best wethers, $3.50@4.00; good, $3.50@3.75; mixed, $3.00@3.25; culls and common, $1.25@2.25; yearlings, $2.50@4.25; spring lambs, $3.50@5.25; veal calves, $7.00@7.50; heavy and thin, $4.00@5.00.

New York, Sept. 24.

WHEAT—Spot market dull; No. 2 red, 76c f. o. b. afloat No 2 red, 75½c in elevator, No 1 Northern Duluth, 76½c f. o. b. afloat No 1 hard Duluth, 81c f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 64⅞c in elevator and 64½c f. o. b. afloat

OATS—Spot firm; No. 2 white, 41½@41¾c; No. 3 white, 41c.

CATTLE—Market stronger. Bulls, $2.40@3.10; dry cows, $1.70@3.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep a trifle slow; good stock firm; lambs steady Sheep, $2.50@3.60; culls, $1.50@2.00; lambs, $4.75@5.50; culls, $4.00.

HOGS—General price yesterday; prime state hogs, $7.25.

Norris Silver, North Stratford, N. H.: "I purchased a bottle of One Minute Cough Cure when suffering with a cough doctors told me was incurable. One bottle relieved me, the second and third almost cured me. Today I am a well man." Chas W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St., Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

LOUISVILLE, O., June 23, 1900.

MR. A. A. SLUSSER, Dear Sir: I wish to testify to the merits of your gall cure. I have practised 35 years, and have never found its equal in healing saddle galls, sore necks, sore shoulders, chafing, etc. I therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public.

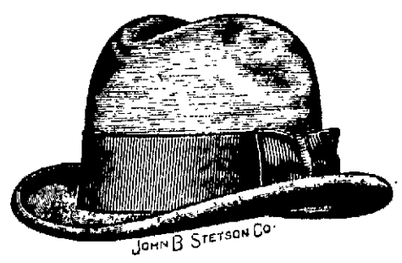
J. B. STUMP, V. S.

Sold by Baltzly and Rider & Snyder

B. W. Pursell, Kintersville, Pa., says he suffered 25 years with piles and could obtain no relief until DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve effected a permanent cure. Counterfeits are worthless. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St.; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

For forty years Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been curing summer complaint, dysentery, diarrhœa, bloody flux, pain in the stomach, and it has never yet failed to do everything claimed for it.

J. B. STETSON CO.'S



JOHN B STETSON CO.

STARR ZOO

Up-to-date Styles. Sole agents

Doll's Hat, Glove and Shirt Store,

4 East Main Street.

THEY TRIED TO SAVE

EMINENT DOCTORS WHO ATTENDED THE LATE PRESIDENT.

Surgeons of International Reputation Whose Cunning of Hand and Brain Was Baffled by the Mischief of the Assassin's Bullets.

The corps of physicians and surgeons whose efforts to save the life of the late President McKinley ended in disastrous failure was in spite of defeat composed of some of the most eminent and skillful men in their respective professions. Almost every member was a specialist of recognized ability in his particular branch. That so many men of such high reputation should have gathered so promptly was remarkable.

While criticism of these physicians has come, as it was bound to come in case of their failure to save the life of the fatally wounded president, it is generally conceded that they brought to the struggle the highest medical and surgical skill obtainable anywhere in the world. It is admitted that the first operation, while it did not save, at least did much toward prolonging for nearly eight days the president's life.

In this important operation the actual work was done by Dr. Matthew D. Mann. His first assistant was Dr. Herman Myuter. Dr. John Parmenter and Dr. Lee of St. Louis and others also lent their aid. Dr. Eugene Wasdin administered the anæsthetic, and Dr. Rixey arrived during the latter part of the operation and assisted by holding the light. Dr. Roswell Park, who had been called from Niagara Falls, arrived just as the cut in the president's abdomen was being stitched up. The operation lasted about three-quarters of an hour.

Matthew Derbyshire Mann, M. D., is one of the most eminent abdominal surgeons of America and of the world. His reputation as a gynecologist is worldwide by reason of his standard book on that subject. Dr. Mann is fifty-six years old and a native of Utica, N. Y. In 1867 he was graduated from Yale (A. M., 1870), and in 1871 the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia university gave him his M. D. Dr. Mann has been professor of obstetrics and gynecology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo for more than twenty years.

Dr. Mann's first assistant, Dr. Herman Myuter, is an authority on the

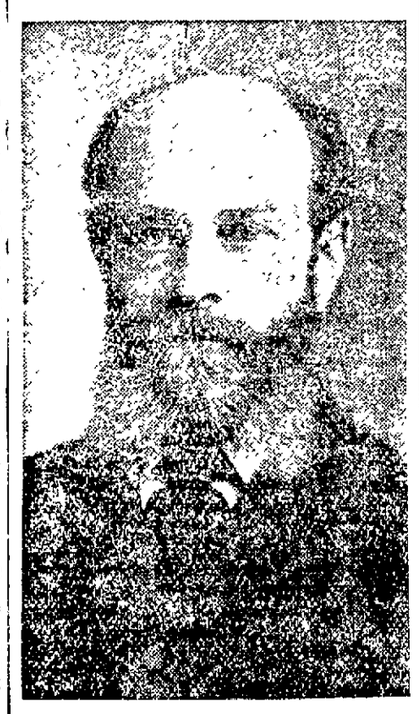


Photo copyright, 1900, by H. D. Beach, Buffalo.

DR. MATTHEW D. MANN.

subject of appendicitis and as such is necessarily thoroughly familiar with abdominal practice. He was the first of those who were sent for to arrive. Dr. Myuter is a Dane by birth, and, like Dr. Mann and others of the president's physicians, he has an international reputation. His work on appendicitis is held in high esteem.

Although Dr. Rixey had comparatively little to do with the actual operation on the president, his subsequent services were of the highest value. Dr. Rixey was the family physician of Mr. McKinley and his wife and as such was thoroughly familiar with the condition of the former. Dr. Rixey holds the rank of medical inspector in the navy and succeeded General Leonard Wood as the president's physician.

Dr. Roswell Park, who arrived at the close of the operation, and Dr. Charles McBurney, who was called from Massachusetts to consult with the remainder of the late president's physicians, stand in the very front rank of the country's surgeons. Dr. McBurney is a citizen of New York and has long and extensive experience in hospital practice in that city. Of all Mr. McKinley's attendants his name is probably best known to the country at large. Dr. McBurney has been called "the paragon of the perfect surgeon." Dr. Park is almost equally famous. He is the author of a number of works on surgery and is one of the few ambidextrous surgeons in practice.

Dr. Eugene Wasdin is surgeon of the United States marine hospital at Buffalo, and his long experience in field hospital work with bullet wounds stood him in good stead when he was called on to attend Mr. McKinley. Dr. John Parmenter is considered one of the best and most careful surgeons in New York state. He is professor of anatomy in the University of Buffalo. Dr. E. W. Lee of St. Louis has also gained fame as a surgeon and as medical director of the recent Omaha exposition. Dr. N. W. Wilson, who has charge of the Emergency hospital at the Pan-American, and Dr. Charles G. Stockton of Buffalo, a man of immense medical learning, also assisted.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED.

Dr R. Schiffmann Astounds the Public with the Success of His Treatment.

Residents of this place were astonished by notifications in these columns that the celebrated physician, Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, would make public test of his remedy in this city on Sept. 19. He invited every man, woman and child suffering with asthma to call at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store and obtain, absolutely free, a trial box of his medicine. Dr. Schiffman, adopted this novel way of introducing his treatment, believing that a free personal test would be the best and only way to overcome the prejudice and scepticism of thousands of asthmatics who had given up in despair after going through the whole range of so-called cures. He has in this manner proved the efficacy of his remedy, and without asking the public to spend a penny. Dr. Schiffmann hopes that every sufferer in this town obtained one of his free samples. He fears, however, that there were some few who did not, before they were all given out. In order to give a fair opportunity to those who have not yet used the remedy, and also as a guarantee of good faith, he has now requested this paper to announce that he has arranged with the above druggist to refund the money to any person who purchases of them either a 50c or $1.00 package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure between now and Oct. 25 and finds that it does not do exactly as is claimed for it; the only condition being that they return not less than three-fourths of the package to them. Dr. Schiffmann claims that in every case of true asthma his remedy will give immediate relief—usually within fifteen seconds; always within as many minutes. It has positively permanently cured thousands of cases which were considered incurable.

The Massillon Market.

The following prices are paid by Massillon merchants today:

GRAIN, HAY, STRAW AND WOOL.	
Wheat	70
Hay, per ton	$ 00-10 00
Straw, per ton	$5 00 6 00
Corn	55
Oats	35
Middlings, per 100 lbs	1 00
Clover Seed	4 50-5 00
Timothy Seed	1 50-2 00
Rye, per bu	50
Barley	50
Flax seed	1 50
Wool	15-16
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes, per bushel	1 00
Apples	40-50
Peaches	25-1 25
Cabbage, doz	50
White beans	2 75
BUTTER, EGGS AND POULTRY	
Butter	22
Eggs (fresh)	16
Live Spring Chickens, apiece	25-30
Chickens, dressed per lb	14
MEATS AND CHEESE.	
Ham	11
Shoulder	08
Lard	09
Sides	06 to 07
Cheese	10-12
The following are retail prices:	
Bran, per 100 lbs	95
Middlings per 100 lbs	95

Don't wait until you become chronically constipated but take DeWitt's Little Early Risers now and then. They will keep your liver and bowels in good order. Easy to take. Safe Pills. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St; Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

$50.00 Round Trip to California.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway from Chicago, September 19 to 27. The Overland Limited, the luxurious everyday train, leaves Chicago 6:30 p. m. Only three days enroute. Unrivaled scenery. Variable routes. All meals in dining cars,. Buffet Library Cars (with barber). Two other fast trains 10:00 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. daily. The best of everything. Daily and personally conducted tourist car excursions to California, Oregon and Washington. Apply to your nearest ticket agent or address D. W. Aldridge, 234 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Henry Brayden, Harris, N. C. says: "I took medicine 20 years for asthma, but one bottle of One Minute Cough Cure did me more good than anything else during that time. Best Cough Cure. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St., Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St

Wisconsin Farm Lands.

The best of farm land can be obtained now in Marinett county, Wisconsin, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at a low price and on very favorable terms. Wisconsin is noted for its fine crops, excellent markets and healthful climate. Why rent a farm when you can buy one much cheaper than you can rent and in a few years it will be your own property. For particulars address, F. A. Miller, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Patul Railway, Chicago.

Many physicians are now prescribing Kodol Dyspepsia Cure regularly, having found that it is the best prescription they can write, because it is the one preparation that contains the elements necessary to digest not only some kinds of food but all kinds and it therefore cures indigestion and dyspepsia, no matter what its cause. Chas. W. Cupples, 139 W. Tremont St., Rider & Snyder, 12 E. Main St.

Legal Notice.

Edward M. Shufelt, Plaintiff, vs The Massillon Cemetery Association et al, Defendants } In the Court of Common Pleas, Stark County Ohio.

Mary Louisa Barr, Anna McCrea, William Bohannan, and Charles Bohannan, all of whom reside at Kentland, Newton County, Indiana, and Alva Vance, who resides in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, will take notice that on the ninth day of September, 1901, said Edward M. Shufelt filed his petition in the Court of Common Pleas, Stark County, Ohio, against the above named persons, and others, praying that the will and codicil of Anna E. Shufelt, dated respectively, July 3rd, 1901, and July 8th, 1901, be set aside, and for other proper relief.

Said persons are required to answer on or before the second day of November, 1901, or judgment may be taken against them.

EDWARD M. SHUFELT.

By J. A. McLaughlin, and A. A. Thayer, his Attorneys.

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